The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Steele stays not.

—Louisiana opens up lively again.

—Babcock is at home again in Washington.

—The March dividends payable in Boston aggregate over $3,000,000.

—The Mardi Gras festival, in Louisville, on Tuesday, promises to be a grand affair.

—J. H. Rawlins, member of the House from Blair county, died at Hollidaysburg on Saturday.

—Now that the trial is over, McDonald says he knew all the time that General Babcock was innocent.

—The jury in the Aiden murder case, in Cleveland, has been filled, and the trial will proceed to-day.

—The New York *Sun* ridicules a report that Mr. Dana is to become connected with the *Tribune* of that city.

—Col. Forney comes home from Europe with $12,000 less lucre than when he landed on foreign soil in 1874.

—Bessie Turner "talked and talked and talked" on "The Reason Why," in the Cincinnati Opera House last night.

—A severe storm from the northwest, sleet, hail and snow, with high winds, prevailed in Omaha all day yesterday.

—A convention of the National Butter and Egg Association will be held in Davenport, Iowa, on March 1st, 2d and 3d.

—A responsible man has offered to put up a gas works at Chicago and furnish gas to the city at 70 cents per thousand feet.

—Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, delivered the opening address at the Southern States Exposition in New Orleans, on Saturday.

—Pierre M. Irving, nephew and biographer of Washington Irving, died in New York on Friday, aged seventy-four years.

—Cincinnati hotel keepers promise not to increase their rates while the National Republican Convention is in session in that city.

—Speaker Kerr has been called to Pittsburgh upon a sad mission—to attend the funeral of his brother, the late Col. Jas. K. Kerr.

—The Catholic Home for Destitute Children in Boston was damaged by fire on Sunday afternoon. Two firemen were injured.

—Two young boys were smothered to death at Topeka, Ks., on Saturday, by the caving in of a sand bank, under which they were playing.

—Babcock—all rumors to the contrary notwithstanding—thinks he will not retire from the Secretaryship, and believes he has been fully vindicated.

—A Democratic County Convention held in Salt Lake on Friday endorsed the policy of President Grant regarding Utah, expressed in his annual messages.

—The sword of Damocles hangs above the people of the Centennial Republic. Wise low threaten to torture when he gets home again from a foreign shore.

—Won't some kind friend send Phil. Sheridan a bottle of soothing syrup. A little girl came to his house in Chicago late Friday night, and proposes to stay.

—A colossal statue of Bismarck will be sent to the Centennial Exposition. A copy is to be erected at Kissengenf on the spot where Kullman attempted the Chancellor's life.

—Bavaria is not disposed to give up her railways to the German Empire, but she will, because she must. The railways are the military roads, and Germany wants military roads.

—Schneider is played out at Paris. The public of the gilded city insinuate broadly that she should retire altogether from the stage, now that she has become a millionaire in money and in years.

—Senator Sharon, of Nevada, will have an excellent opportunity to make a generous wedding gift to-morrow, when his niece, Miss Emily L. Sharon, of Carrollton, Ill., is to be married to a gentleman named Thorn, of St. Louis.

—The New York gas companies say hard times have led them to be benevolent and reduce the price of gas, but the public is hard-hearted enough to attribute the reduction to the number of kerosene lamps that have been lighted in the metropolis.

—The holders of a majority of the first and second mortgage bonds of the Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad of Minnesota have agreed to a plan of reorganization of the company as proposed by the committee of bondholders in January.

—The St. Petersburg *Golos* announces the incorporation of Khokand with Russia, under the name of the Government of Ferghana. It is believed at Khodjent that after the recent battle at Asoke al the Russian prisoners in the hands of the insurgents were massacred at Marghillan.

—Milton D. Milton, Jr., late teller of the First National Bank of Westfield, Mass., is held in heavy bonds for embezzlement and the forgery of drafts for $8,350 and $5,000 respectively. He attempted to negotiate them at St. Louis and Denver, getting $200 at a bank in the latter place.

—The Philadelphia *Press* in a list show ing candidates for award by the newspapers puts us down as champions of Judge Strong for the Presidency. We strongly suspect that if the *Press* list in other instances is no more accurate than that it will not be very confidently relied upon by the President makers.

—Scannell, the New York murderer who escaped because of his excessively emotional nature, which drove him into temporary mental aberration when he wanted "to bring down his man," was set at liberty on Saturday, after he had been pronounced sane, and was tendered a "reception" by his friends.

—Susan B. Anthony promulgates her views as to Beecher's guilt, and now that that juvenile creature has opened her mouth to talk perhaps we may get the "true and romantic circumstances" story, which caused her to repose her fragile frame upon the Tiltonian knees. Come, Sue, old girl, tell it all.

—In the shooting tournament at New Orleans purse number three was won by H. N. Jones, of Iowa, the fourth purse by Mark Leslie, of Tennessee, and sweepstakes, thirty yards rise, in which Capt. Bogardus and eight others entered, the stakes were divided between Wheat and Shaw, who tied on nine birds.

—Fields Cook, a colored clergyman of Alexandria, Va., has brought suit against Upton S. Newcomer, of the Bingham House, Philadelphia, for violation of the Civil Rights bill, in refusing a room to Mr. Cook on the night of January 18th, on account of his color. The defendant was held to bail for trial.

—Sub-committees of the National House and Senate have agreed to inflict a mild dose of retrenchment upon themselves. The proposition is to reduce the salaries of Senators and members from $8,000 to $4,500 a year. This will, no doubt, be a very popular measure among the Confederate retrenchers of the House.

—On Saturday night two steamboat men named Henry and Furey, engaged in a quarrel over the payment of drinks in a saloon in Jersey City. They drew sheath knives and fought until both fell exhausted. Henry received ten stab wounds about the and body, and Furry was so badly injured. Neither can survive their wounds.

—On the 18th of December last a petition in bankruptcy was filed against Duncan, Sherman & Co., of New York, by 205 creditors. On the 24th of the same month an injunction and stay of proceedings was obtained by numerous other creditors. On Saturday Judge Blatchford decided to dissolve all injunctions and dismiss all proceedings except those in bankruptcy.

—Mrs. Paran Stevens' house in Fifth avenue, New York, will cost when completed about $2,000,000. The malachite mantels in the drawing-room alone come to $20,000; and yet Mrs. Paran Stevens will one day occupy a simple vault, and upon the streets of New York there are thousands of women starving. Mr. Paran Stevens, the maker of all this wealth, commenced business as a third-rate tavern-keeper in Boston.

—"My darling," lovingly murmured Professor Tyndall, dandling the little white hand of Lady Hamilton in his own, "I can feel the electro-magnetism grating my flexor carpi radialis tendon, and scooting like greased lightning along the metacarpals." "Oh, John," she faintly replied, catching hold of his side whiskers to keep from falling, "don't talk that way, you ain't addressing the 'bulls of Belfast' now."

—A dispatch from St. Louis to the New York *Times* of yesterday says: "Some excitement has been created here by the discovery that on the night of the day Babcock was acquitted he made a trip to the county jail, where he had a private conference with Gen. McDonald. Judge Krum, his attorney, admits that Babcock went to see McDonald, because McDonald was his friend and was sick and wanted to see him."

—Rev. Fred. Bell, of New York, who is charged with certain immoralities, is out in a card in the *Herald*, in which he stoutly denies the allegations, and certainly shows up inconsistencies and contradictions in the statement of his accuser which tend very materially to weaken the force of the accusation. Bell evidently wants to ring out clear, and so expresses a decided preference for getting off the ragged edge as soon as possible by a court trial.

—The proprietors of all the principal hotels in Chicago have telegraphed to General Logan at Washington, requesting him to state in their behalf to the National Republican Executive Committee that in case the place of holding the National Republican Convention is changed from Cincinnati to Chicago, that their hotels will maintain the regular charges, and that they are capable of entertaining any possible number of delegates or visitors without raising the rates.

FIRST EDITION.

FROM WASHINGON.

The Democrats and Specie Resumption.

Return of General Babcock.

The House Investigations.

WASHINGTON, February 26, 1876.

Alaska Commercial Company.

The examination of General Miller, President of the Alaska Commercial Company, by a sub-committee of the Committee of Ways and Means, was concluded to-day. General Miller claimed that the company had not only fulfilled its obligations, but had done more in the interest of the Government and the natives than is strictly required by the contract. The General also claimed that the income of the Government through his company is about five thousand dollars per annum. Secretary Boutwell will be the next witness.

The House Investigations.

One of the best evidences that the investigations undertaken by the present House are not intended to disclose anything is the secrecy with which they are conducted. This holding of investigations with closed doors has failed whenever undertaken in the last three or four Congresses. The investigations of the sale of cadet appointments was nearly the last secret investigation which disclosed any important facts. Four years ago the investigation mania began, and raged during the whole session. Two or three investigations were begun with closed doors, but as soon as any evidence of interest or value was produced it was repeated by members of the committee to newspaper correspondents, who were working in harmony with the instigators of the investigations, and was on every occasion published in a garbled and distorted shape. If any person was unpleasantly affected by the testimony, no matter how strict the injunction of secrecy, it was sure to be brought out and printed against him. A demand for open doors was soon made by the minority in Congress, who believed the daily publication of the testimony would accomplish their political purposes, and the demand was not resisted by the majority, because it was clear that the only impartial publications would be thus obtained. The Credit Mobilier investigations, the inquiry concerning the sale of arms to France, the investigation of the Navy Department, of Indian affairs, and of the New York Custom House and various others, were opened to correspondents of the press and the general public. Last year the investigation of the Pacific Mail contracts was begun with closed doors, but after a few days the same influences had forced the doors to be opened, so that the principal part of the inquiry was in public. Probably in all these cases the loud cry that went up from the Democratic side of Congress that the investigations were secret, in order that testimony might be concealed and whitewashing done, was the most potent influence in causing the doors to be opened. At any rate that cry was a loud and strong one, the session all the investigations are conducted with closed doors, except that the Committee on Post-offices and the Committee on the District of Columbia have admitted the members of the press. The reason is that these committees expect to throw some mud and cause some scandal, and they could not accomplish their purpose without the aid of the newspapers. As far as can be learned, the other committees have obtained no evidence of any importance.

The facts sustain the reports current in the beginning of the season, that the investigations were not to be very vigorously conducted. Possibly one reason why secrecy is maintained is that the committee are ashamed to have the public know how incapable and impotent their conduct is. It is known that some of the committees which were expected to investigate have spent their time in the most trivial kind of discussion as to the methods to be pursued and the general order of the proceedings. There may also be a purpose to withhold whatever evidence may be obtained unfavorable to Republican administration, and disclose it at a late day in the session, when it will be impossible to make any reply. If its purpose exists it does not appear that any great disclosure are possible from what has as yet been discovered. For whatever reason, however, the Democratic House refuses to let the people know what it is doing in the committee rooms, and if it is accomplishing anything at all it must be there, for certainly nothing has been done in public, nor is there likely to be in the next thirty days.

WASHINGTON, February 27, 1876.

Gen. Babcock.

General Babcock and Levi P. Luckey returned this morning from St. Louis. General Babcock, in conversation with his friends, says he has no present intention of resigning his position of Private Secretary to the President, nor does he consider it at all necessary to renew his request for an army court of inquiry to vindicate him from the charges which have already been disposed of after a full and fair trial by a civil tribunal.

Democratic Financiering.

Some members of the Democratic caucus committee on the financial platform are disposed to abandon the effort to reconcile the conflicting views, while others think an accommodation may yet be reached, notwithstanding the tie vote yesterday on the proposition to repeal the time fixed by law for the general resumption of specie payments, namely, the 1st of January, 1879, but requiring national banks to annually set aside and retain an amount of gold equal to three per cent. of their authorized circulation, and also requiring the Secretary of the Treasury annually to set aside and retain an amount of gold equal to three per cent. of the outstanding legal tender notes as a step in advance of general resumption. The Committee on Banking and Currency have before them the original Payne bill, which requires a reserve of five per cent.

Convention of Colored People.

The colored people of this District are preparing to send delegates to the Convention of colored people of the United States in Nashville on the 5th of April for political purposes.

Speaker Kerr

left Washington for New York yesterday to consult his physician. He will return to-morrow morning.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 27, 1876.

Beecher's Sermon on Suffering.

Mr. Beecher's sermon to-day was founded on verses five, six and seven of St. Peter's First General Epistle, in which sufferings are described as precious beyond silver and gold. His argument went to reconcile the belief of the race on God's good providence with the daily observation of the prosperity of the unrighteous and the sufferings of the righteous, and the conclusion was that pains in this life are as flames, which purify the precious metal from dross and fit us for the joy of salvation through faith. No reference was made to Plymouth church matters.

An Imprisoned Fenian.

A meeting of the committee endeavoring to secure the mediation of the United States Government in procuring the release of Capt. Condon, an American citizen, now confined in an English prison for complicity in the late Fenian movement, was held this afternoon. A letter to President Grant on the case was read and a report of progress made in securing the adhesion of Senators and Congressmen to the movement adopted. It was decided to hold a mass meeting in Cooper Institute on the 17th of March, and enlist public sympathy in behalf of Condon, and a committee was appointed to make arrangements. A resolution was adopted asking the co-operation of all Irishmen in the movement.

Death in the Pulpit.

Rev. E. C. Langley, while preaching in the Mission church, on the corner of Nassau and Oakland streets, Brooklyn, to-day, fell dead in the pulpit of heart disease.

Pilot Boat Sunk.

The pilot boat Caprice was run down and sunk in the bay to-day by the steamship New Orleans. The crew was saved.

The Steamer Mary Belle Burned.

VICKSBURG, MISS., February 27.—The steamer Mary Belle, owned by J. Frank Hicks and Aif. Grissol, took fire and was burned to the water's edge at 2:30 P. M. The fire occurred under or near the front steps. Its origin is unknown. The boat was taking on cotton below the elevator. The boat and cargo, consisting of five or six thousand bales of cotton, many thousand sacks of seed, and sundries, and the baggage of all the passengers, numbering about two hundred in the cabin, are a total loss. No lives are known to have been lost, and none were injured. The Mary Belle was the largest steamer on the Mississippi river, and about six months old. She was valued at about ninety thousand dollars, and was insured for thirty thousand dollars in Western offices. The cargo was insured.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, February 26.—Arrived—The steamships England, from Liverpool, and Servia, from Hamburg.

PLYMOUTH, February 27.—Arrived—The Pommerania, from New York.

OLEAGINOUS OPERATIONS.

Our Regular Weekly Review of the Market in the Oil Region—Recent Developments—A Dynamite Disaster—Railroad Project—Miscellaneous Mentionings.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

OIL CITY, February 26, 1876.

The general tone of the crude petroleum market in the producing region during the week has been strong, though the manipulations of the "Artful Dodgers" of the trade have been felt, and numerous quite wide fluctuations occasioned. There has been a gradual advance throughout the week, with an occasional reaction, and the dealers are generally sanguine in their expectations of still better prices. The advance, though not so rapid as the first month of the year, is more gradual, and not subject to so rapid a decline. During the early part of the week some of the large tankers made large purchases, and expressed their intention of holding the oil until a further appreciation in value should take place.

Dealers in shipment oil have hardly equalled those of the early part of the month, and options have been handled only to a limited extent. This indisposition to operate in futures is directly attributable to the disastrous results consequent to some of the reckless transactions in them at the time of the advance in January.

Monday morning United, at the wells, opened at $1.94¾@1.95 and in a short time advanced to $1.96¾. At this price the dealings were quite extensive, but the Standard Company and some of the other large dealers threw large blocks on the market, which had the effect of depressing it to $1.93¾. At these figures a moderate business was done, but later the feeling became stronger and the final sales of the day were at $1.96¼@1.96¾. Conduit was in good demand at 1¼@2¼c above United quotations, and Union closed inactive at $1.96¼. Outside lines, with the exception of Karns, ruled at $1.86¼. Karns was quoted at 2½c below United quotations. Shipment closed at $2.05@2.07½.

Tuesday being a legal holiday no business was done.

Wednesday a further advance was realized. United opened at $1.99¾ and closed at $2.06½, with sales of large quantities at intermediate figures. Conduit and Union sold during the day at $2.03¾@2.05. About 25,000 barrels of Pennsylvania changed hands at $1.90@1.93¾. Shipment closed at $2.16¾@2.17½.

Thursday witnessed a still further advance—United opened at $2.10, advanced to $2.12½, and finally closed at $2.11¾, with large dealings. Conduit and Union ruled at the same quotations. Shipment sold at $2.03½@2.05.

Friday the Oil Exchange was the theatre of an exciting scene. United opened at $2.13½, advanced to $2.15, declined to $2.10¾, reacted to $2.14¾, and closed weak and inactive at $2.03¾. At times the excitement reached to almost a panic. As a flock of sheep, when frightened, rush after their leaders, driven to corse consequences, so the operators rushed their oil on the market when it broke at $2.15 and declined to $2.02¾. The ones who created the panic are the very ones who bought most of it, as many of them were holding oil purchased at $2.17½, and were anxious to realize.

This morning (Saturday) the market opened moderately active at $2.03¾, advanced to $2.06¾, with sales at intermediate figures, then declined to $2.05. Throughout the day there was no reaction made at $2.03¾@2.06¾, the market closing at the latter price. Conduit and Union ruled at 1¼c below United quotations. In shipment oil there has been a stringency in consequence of the (35 cents) reduction in freight rates to be made next week. Sales were made at $2.15@2.20. The market at the close was quite buoyant.

The following table exhibits the prices of the week, the figures in the first column representing the opening price, the second the highest point attained during the day, and the third the closing quotations:

Monday	$1.94¾	$1.96¼ $1.96¼
Tuesday		
Wednesday	1.99¾	2.06¼ 2.06¼
Thursday	2.10	2.12¾ 2.11¾
Friday	2.13¼	2.15 2.03¾
Saturday	2.03¾	

These prices are for United at the wells.

Nothing startling has occurred during the week in the line of new developments. A couple of new wells have been started near Greece City, at the western extremity of the fourth sand cross-belt, but it is hardly to be expected that they will prove prolific, as a large number of dry holes have been drilled in this immediate vicinity. Drilling continues at Hart & Kunkle's test well below Great Belt Clay, and at Vandergrift's gas well near Saxonburg. Gas will probably be found in both places, but the prospects for oil are not encouraging. Judge Himes, of Warren, will finish a well on the Humes farm, six miles south of Millerstown, in a short time, which will, in all probability, go but to augment the number of dry holes in that section. S. S. Adams has just started a well in the limits of Parker, which will probably never produce Adamsight. Five or six wells have been completed during the week in the vicinity of Petrolia, the largest of which will produce no more than thirty barrels per diem. In the Clarion district several wells have also been completed, none of them being large. Guffy took a test well, east of Dogtown, will probably make a fifteen barrel pumper. A large number of wells in the neighborhood of Parker's, Triangle, Turkey Foot, Edenburg and Clay are due next week, all of which are located in territory which produces about ten barrel wells.

Dynamite Disaster.

Last Thursday evening, about six o'clock, the residence of Mr. Peterson's were terrified by a loud crash or explosion, which shook their buildings, demolished windows and "piled" standing type in the office of the local paper without regard to the wishes of the printers. The report could only be compared to the simultaneous discharge of ten thousand cannons, and the people, wild with excitement, rushed forth from their residences under the impression that the judgment day had come and the Lord was about to gather them in. They were not long, however, in arriving at the conclusion that the disturbance was caused by the explosion of dynamite, or nitro-glycerine, which was stored in Roberts' magazine, a short distance north of the town. Thither the crowd hastened and found their worst fears fully realized. Reaching the spot a sad spectacle was presented. Where the magazine had formerly stood they beheld only a huge excavation, and scattered in all directions were the fragments of the building and the body of James Barnum, an employe, who was at the magazine at the time of the explosion. Pieces of mangled flesh hung suspended in the tree tops, and several rods away a part of one of the unfortunate man's legs was found. Only a small portion of the body has been found. Two horses which were standing near were also killed, one of them outright and the other so severely injured that he was shot. The man had that day taken about 125 pounds of the dangerous explosive from Edenburg to the magazine, driving along the public road, which was very rough, with it in his wagon. The force of the concussion was simply indescribable, and gives the residents a clearer conception of the recent calamity at Bremenhaven. The deceased leaves a wife and two children to mourn his tragic death.

For the Centennial.

The people of the oil regions are awake to the necessity of being represented at the Centennial and are making preparations to be on hand. Two wells are to be located on the grounds, one of which is to be a drilling and the other a pumping well, both in operation. The derrick and tools used in connection with the old Drake well, the first drilled in the region, have been removed and will be on exhibition and will form a striking contrast when compared with the seemingly perfect appurtenances now in use.

Railway Project.

Considerable interest is just now being manifested at once. They are the extension of the Parker & Karns City Narrow Gauge Railroad from Karns City to Butler, via Millerstown. The distance from Karns City to Millerstown is about seven miles, and from Millerstown to Butler twelve miles. Travel between these places is now by stages, and is exceedingly tedious and the facilities inadequate. The great importance of the project is acknowledged and the people of the places interested appear to be willing to contribute freely for its consummation. This would bring Pittsburgh in much closer connection with the Butler oil field, and that the road could be made to pay a handsome dividend is beyond a doubt. The Parker & Karns City Railroad has proven the most profitable *well* in the region, and the proposed extension would tend to double its revenues. That the scheme may be carried through is "devoutly to be wished."

CALIBAN.

How to Play "Pokair."

"Ivebeenthair," whom we take to be a Russian from the name, and there is no doubt but what he is, writes as follows upon a subject entirely unknown to us. Let him have his say:

Brothers, when you play pokair,
Take heed that you bet with care!
One round white chip for two big pair;
Five round white chips for one small pair;
Ten round white chips for no any pair;—
See to it that you play with care!

CHORUS.

Play, boys! play, but use great care!
Or don't sit down to play pokair!

—A feud has existed some time between J. Hawkins, of the Carrolton (Mo.) *Journal*, and O. J. Kieraif, of the *Democrat*, which culminated on Friday last in Kieraif shooting Hawkins four times, once in the face, twice in the breast and in the bowels, inflicting wounds from which he cannot recover.

SECOND EDITION

FOREIGN ADVICES.

The Carlists Completely Demoralized.

Crossing the French Frontier in Squads.

Great Damage by Floods in Germany.

Herzegovinians Ordered to Leave Austria.

SPAIN.

The Carlists Demoralized.

MADRID, February 26.—It is officially announced that eight Carlist battalions have refused to fire upon the Royalists. After a conflict between the officers and men the force was disbanded and surrendered in parties at Tolaso yesterday. The Carlists are soliciting amnesty in thousands. A dispatch from the Royalist General, Martinez Campos, announces that nine battalions have surrendered at Pampeluna. It is generally believed that a complete breakup of the remaining Carlist forces is imminent, and the war is regarded as virtually ended.

Marching on San Sebastian.

Hendaye advices state that federal Moriones, commanding the Republic, has arrived at Irun with fifteen [illegible] is now marching toward San Sebastian. The Carlists are demoralized [illegible] order.

Chamber of Deputies.

MADRID, February 27.—The Chamber of Deputies constituted the Bureau to-day. Senor Castelar took the oath, having protested against the Deputies being required to do so. Prime Minister Castillo declared the protest out of place, and his speech was received with cheers. General Faria subsequently referred to the *coup d' etat* of 1874. He said he was reluctantly compelled to resort thereto, and would explain the necessity of the act at a later day.

The Carlist Pretender

has arrived at Alsaisua. He will visit some towns in the North, review the troops, and then return to Madrid.

Don Carlos

was on Saturday in the neighborhood of Irun. It is stated that he crossed the frontier into France during Saturday night, and then issued a manifesto announcing that he generously relinquished the struggle in order to promote the happiness of the Spanish people.

Carlist Insubordination.

The Carlist troops near Lecumterri have killed their commander, Gen. Egana, and solicited amnesty.

Chasing the Carlists.

Official advices announce that Generals Campos and Rivera have effected a junction of forces and are marching in the direction of Velate to overtake the remnants of the Carlist army and sweep the country up to the French frontier.

All the Guipuzcoan battalions of Carlists have surrendered. General Perula, with five Navarrese battalions, is surrounded.

Chinese Coolies in Cuba.

La Espana announces that the new Spanish Minister to China will sail in a few days. His first task is to settle the difficulties respecting the shipment of Chinese coolies to Cuba.

Tired of War.

LONDON, February 28.—A dispatch from San Sebastian to the *Daily Telegraph* says 8,000 Carlists submitted to King Alfonso at Tolosa.

The Whereabouts of Don Carlos.

The *Times's* correspondent with the Carlists telegraphs from Hendaye, Sunday, that Lesea, with 12,000 men, was between Vera and Endariza this morning. Don Carlos and Lizarraga, with eight battalions, were at Olagui, near Pampulina.

FRANCE.

The Political Situation.

PARIS, February 26.—Up to this time none of the prefects have resigned because of the movement of Buffet, Secretary of the Interior. The political situation remains unchanged.

Cosmopolitan Insurgents in Spain.

The *Moniteur* says the entertainment of several thousand Carlists by France has led to the discovery of a number of cosmopolitan insurgents in the ranks, including former officers of the Garde Mobile, Germans, Poles and several deserters from the French army. The last will be tried by Court Martial. About five hundred Carlists are surrendering daily to the French authorities.

The Ministry.

PARIS, February 27.—Teisserenc De Bort has accepted the Ministry of Agriculture.

The Elections.

Several protests have been signed against M. Rouher's election in Rhone. The Duc De Cazes has written a letter announcing his intention to persevere in the electoral contest in the Eighth arrondissement of Paris. He says he looks to the Constitution, and no institutions, to convince all, both at home and abroad, of the moderation and stability of the republic.

Withdrawal of a Candidate.

LONDON, February 28.—A dispatch to the *Standard* from Paris says M. Chaffour, the Republican candidate in the Eighth arrondissement, has withdrawn in favor of the Duc de Cazes. The contest is now between De Cazes and Duval.

The Ministry.

PARIS, February 28.—M. Perier stated at the meeting of the Left Centre that the reason he had not yet accepted a position in the Cabinet was that he thought all who had associated themselves with M. Buffet's policy should leave the Ministry, which should be almost entirely remodeled. He referred particularly to the retention of Mantaignac and Waller. He added, however, that M. Dufaure had not finally settled with President MacMahon what course he could be taken in the meeting of the Chambers.

TURKEY.

Preparing for the Worst.

LONDON, February 28.—A Berlin dispatch to the *Times* reports that a committee at Belgrade, headed by the Archbishop, appealed to the population to be in readiness to receive wounded in case of war. All able-bodied men called out by the order of the Minister of War on February 20th will be mustered on the 24 of March.

Herzegovinians Ordered to Leave Austria.

LONDON, February 28.—A dispatch from the Berlin *Post* reports that Austria has ordered the Herzegovinian refugees in her territory to return to their homes within a month, or be forcibly expelled.

GERMANY.

The Inundations.

SCHONEBECK, February 26.—The inundations in Germany have caused fearful damage. The water entered 600 or 700 houses in this town, most of which were flooded to the roofs. The inhabitants had barely time to escape through the attics. Over thirty houses were wrecked. The waters are subsiding. The newspapers are appealing for contributions for the sufferers.

ITALY.

Forging the King's Signature.

ROME, February 26.—The King's signature has been forged to a bill for two hundred thousand francs. The arrest was made, but the guilty one is confessedly the Marquis Mantegazza, of Milan, who added that other forged bills for a greater amount are in circulation.

BURMAH.

An Outbreak in a Jail.

LONDON, February 28.—A telegram from Rangoon to the *Times* states that an outbreak occurred in the goal at Moulmo, in which eleven prisoners were killed and several wounded.

AUSTRIA.

The Floods in Hungary.

LONDON, February 28.—A Vienna dispatch reports that the floods have destroyed seventy houses in Pesth.

Susan B. Anthony on the Brooklyn Scandal.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA, February 26.—Susan B. Anthony, since her arrival in this city, though refusing to be interviewed on the subject, has talked freely with her friends concerning the Bowen-Beecher-Tilton complication, and makes no secret of her belief of Beecher's guilt. Though professing no admiration for either of the others named, she nevertheless asserts that if any have grievances, they are the ones. The Advisory Council she regards as a white-washing move, and thinks the ultimate result of the whole affair will be Beecher's death, though he will probably never confess his guilt, having determined otherwise when his troubles first began. Mrs. Tilton first confessed her guilt to Mrs. Stanton, subsequently to Miss Anthony herself, and of the truth of her confessions at the time Miss Anthony had no doubt. It is the latter's desire to avoid all publicity in connection with the scandal.

THE BABCOCK TRIAL.

Rumors and Statements After the Battle—A Prominent Witness Not Used—The District Attorney's Silence.

ST. LOUIS, February 26.—It being a well known fact that D. W. D. Barnard, Bank Commissioner of this city and cousin of President Grant, was a witness before the Grand Jury against Gen. Babcock, a good deal of curiosity has been expressed to find out why he was not used on the trial. District Attorney Dyer was interviewed on the subject to-day. He said it was true Barnard was a witness for the Government before the Grand Jury, and that the indictment was partly based on his evidence, but declined to state why he was not put on the stand. Dyer said that Barnard had suddenly changed his mind on the subject, and that it was a matter which could not be properly discussed now.

Among those who sent their congratulations to General Babcock yesterday was General McDonald, who occupies a cell in the county jail. McDonald says if his trial had been as fair as Babcock's, and had the judge's instruction been so liberal, he would never have been convicted. A good deal of talk is being made about the corruption of the Babcock jury and the air is full of rumors on that subject.

Some important developments are promised about this jury, and also the juries in the preceding whisky trials. The *Evening Dispatch* of to-day says:—"In this connection it may not be improper to say that some startling revelations are about to be made in relation to some of the jurors who have served in the whisky trials. It is asserted that on one of the juries was a man who occupied a position under the Government, and who actually subpoenaed the members of the jury upon which he sat. Other equally strange things are talked of, which may come up shortly."

—A special from Washington says: "A committee of fifteen workingmen from the Washington Navy Yard were at the Capitol to-day appealing to the House Naval Committee for an immediate appropriation for that yard. The committee represented that their comrades, 1,200 in number, were out of employment in consequence of suspension of work, and were actually in want of the necessaries of life, and begged an appropriation that could be made available at once. They also represented that there be objection to an immediate appropriation, that the Secretary of the Navy be granted authority to resume work, to be paid for hereafter when an appropriation is made. They represented that there were two vessels lying at the navy yard—the Nipsic and the Wyoming—unfinished, that would furnish work for some time. The members of the committee heard the appeal of the workingmen separately, but answered that they feared that it would be impossible to aid them in the manner desired."

—Things seem to be remarkably pleasant down in Hayti just now; more so, even, than usual. What with general financial distress, excessive taxation, arbitrary restrictions upon trade, and confusion generally, a quiet man must find life in the island anything but monotonous, to say the least of it, and he does not lend much to soothe people to know that a highly effective insurrection may be at any moment in full blast. The Haytien complaint, that "the money disappears, and nobody knows where it goes," is not, however, valid; at least, they have no right to make it as a statement of personal and peculiar wrong. Money has a fashion of disappearing in just that unaccountable sort of way all the world over.

—Robert Watson Boyd, of England, has completed negotiations for a four-oared crew to go to America the coming regatta season. The crew will be composed as follows: Robert Bagnall, bow; W. Nicholson, Robert Chambers and Boyd himself as strokers. Boyd has challenged any person in England to row over the championship course on the Thames or Tyre. If this challenge is not accepted he will assume the title of champion. The four will then proceed to America as the representative English crew.

LOUISIANA IMPEACHMENT.

Report of a Committee of the House—The Impeachment of Gov. Kellogg Recommended by the Democrats—Questionable Legislation—Protest from Business Men.

NEW ORLEANS, February 26.—To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives: The special committee appointed by the House to investigate the conduct of W. P. Kellogg, and to ascertain whether he has committed such high crimes and misdemeanors in office, while discharging the duties of Governor, as to demand his impeachment, respectfully report that they find on investigation that said Wm. P. Kellogg, while acting as Governor of the State, has committed many violations, in his official capacity and in the exercise of the functions of Governor, of the Constitution and laws of the State of Louisiana. They submit the following preamble and resolution for the consideration of the House, and recommend their adoption.

Here follows a statement of acts done from October, 1875, to January, 1875, in regard to the diversion of State funds, the substance of which was contained in the report of the Aldridge Committee, heretofore telegraphed. The report concludes as follows:

WHEREAS, Your committee find on investigation that said Wm. P. Kellogg, in disregard of the high duties imposed upon him by the Constitution and laws of the State of Louisiana, while discharging and exercising the functions of said office as Governor, and in violation of said laws of the State of Louisiana, his official oath as Governor to support and maintain the same, as Acting Governor of the State of Louisiana, has since and subsequent to the fourteenth day of April, 1875, been guilty of many and divers high crimes and misdemeanors in office against the laws and Constitution of the State of Louisiana. Therefore, be it

Resolved, By the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, that a committee of five members of this House be appointed by the Speaker to go to the Senate, and at the bar thereof, in the name of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, impeach Wm. P. Kellogg of high crimes and misdemeanors in office committed since April 14th, 1875, and acquaint the Senate that the House of Representatives will in due time exhibit particular articles of impeachment against him, and that the committee demand that the Senate take an order for the appearance of said Wm. P. Kellogg to answer to said impeachment.

The Republicans claim that the report of the majority of the committee was only got before the House by a gross perversion of parliamentary rules. Several motions had been made to suspend the rules by a two-thirds vote to take up the report, but had been defeated on a call of the yeas and nays considerably more than one third of the members present being opposed to the taking up of the report. It is asserted that the Speaker then muttered something in an inaudible voice, and declared that unanimous consent had been granted to take up the report. A number of Republican members at once rose to their feet, but the Speaker ruled that their objections came too late. The minority of the committee offered a report, setting forth that no investigation whatever had been entered upon by the committee, that they had demanded that the Governor should be heard, and had been refused, and that the whole proceeding in their judgment was a revolutionary step, and in subvert the Government. Fillibustering here commenced by the Republicans, and by agreement the whole subject was postponed until 10 o'clock on Monday, to which time the House adjourned. The Conservatives confidently assert that the House will adopt the report on Monday.

The *Bulletin* says: We learn that a number of merchants and capitalists of New Orleans is in circulation to-day protesting against the proposed action of the House of Representatives in the matter of the impeachment of Governor Kellogg. The memorial dwells upon the incalculable damage that this movement, if persisted in, will entail upon the commerce and business interest of this city.

NEW ORLEANS, February 27.—The city papers to-day publish the memorial mentioned in yesterday's dispatches, expressing unqualified disapprobation of the attempt on the part of the House of Representatives to impeach at this time Governor Kellogg. The memorial is signed by sixty prominent commercial houses and individuals, who, the *Bulletin* says, represent more than ten millions of active capital of the city.

The following dispatch was received here this evening:

MERIDEN, LA., February 27.—To the Associated Press, New Orleans: Telegrams have been received here asking the people to endorse the impeachment by a red hot dispatch. We believe public sentiment in Webster Parish is opposed to impeachment at the present time without more light.

Signed by D. B. Hamilto Goodwell, T. B. Neal, Christian Chaffe, John C. Laye, P. W. Paul, Ben. Wade, L. B. Walkins, and W. Warden. These names embrace most of the prominent business men of that section of the State.

AN OFFICER BADLY ABUSED.

Lieutenant Johnson's Effort to Save a Man From Being Robbed—A Warm Reception Accorded Him at Philo Hall.

That Lieutenant George Johnson, of the city police force, was not killed yesterday morning at Philo Hall was not the fault of the men who attacked him. They labored hard to deprive him of life, and were only prevented by the arrival of a number of the victim's brother officers. It was shortly before one o'clock in the morning when he saw a man entering a low saloon kept by Wm. Lee in the second story of Philo Hall, at the corner of Third avenue and Market street. The condition of the man induced the officer to keep an eye on him. He saw him go to the bar and return, and saw two men seize him as he reached the stairway, evidently for the purpose of robbery. The Lieutenant rushed up stairs to prevent the crime, but when he got inside the saloon the door was locked behind him, and James Lee, father of the proprietor of the place, struck him on the right arm with a stout and heavy club, completely benumbing the limb. A second blow in the same place knocked his mace from his hand, and then he was wholly at the mercy of his assailants. Wm. Lee, picking up the fallen mace, said to his father, "Now finish him, and he will tell no tales." Suiting his action to his words, he started to assist the old man. They felled the officer to the floor, and battered him over the head with their clubs until he was almost senseless. Johnson yelled for help. His cry was heard by John Black, a neighboring saloon keeper, who called for the police. Fortunately patrolman Jacobs was within the sound of his voice. He responded promptly, rapping his mace on the pavement for more assistance as he ran toward the voice that summoned him. Reaching the top of the stairway he found the door of the saloon locked. Throwing to the winds any delicate feelings of politeness that he might have entertained about making an unceremonious entrance, he kicked the door in—a very proper proceeding. Followed by several other officers, who had reached him by this time, he entered the saloon, and in a jiffy the tatoo which the Lees were beating on Johnson's cranium was brought to a close. Nine inmates of the place, including the two Lees, were arrested and taken to the Central Police station, where Lieutenant Johnson also went to have his wounds dressed. Police Surgeon McCoy examined and found them painful but not serious. They will prevent the Lieutenant from attending to his duties for several days. After his hurts had been washed and bandaged he was taken to his residence on First avenue. He complains more of his arm than his head. The vindictiveness of the Lees toward Johnson is to be found in the fact that the latter was a witness on a trial which was to take place in Kittanning. On his arrival at Parker the wife No. 1 was in the Justice's office and paid no attention to the prisoner and neither seemed in the least affected. Skin had a hear

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED....GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 29½f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 101¾.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 113¾.

IRWIN bids fair to be something of an elephant, both to HATCH and PROCTOR KNOTT. He is just the man HATCH don't want brought to trial, and that KNOTT would least like to see, as a witness before his committee. Yet IRWIN cruelly writes to inform him just where he can be found, if wanted.

THE Secretary of the Treasury is somewhat chary of the experiment of even silver resumption. He has $12,000,000 of silver, and yet he fears to undertake the resumption of fractional currency, lest in some way it should prove a failure. The point of danger is the possible refusal of the people to accept silver for fractional currency.

THE bill to refund $300,000,000 of the national debt has been so amended as to increase the sum to $500,000,000, and to extend the time from fifteen to thirty years. This is in accord with the suggestions of Secretary BRISTOW, and will undeniably contribute to the ready funding of the amount at four and a half per cent. interest. In this matter of refunding the national debt Secretary BRISTOW has rendered the country important service.

IT hardly needed the acknowledgement of the Democratic caucus Committee on Finance that they are unable to come to any agreement to demonstrate the hopeless split in that party on the question of specie resumption. The net result of a fortnight's deliberations will be a presentations to the caucus of the views of both sides, and a re-opening of the controversy under circumstances where discussion can only end in producing rather more angry feeling than is compatible with perfect unity of effort on any question whatever. Such satisfaction as may be derived from seeing their opponents engaged in disabling each other before the day of battle is likely to be enjoyed by the Republicans during the next few weeks.

WE are well impressed with the pious gratification shown by the New York press over BABCOCK'S acquittal. They were so vehement in pronouncing him guilty, and were so clearly illumined in advance as to the character of the evidence, that we supposed some expression of disappointment would characterize the reception of the news. The *World* is a trifle sad,—but the *Herald* and *Tribune* are absolutely overjoyed. All admit that the trial was a fair one, and the jury impartial. No undue advantages were enjoyed by the accused, and they are positively delighted that he is acquitted. Yet these very journals threw the entire weight of their influence toward his conviction. The only criticism the *Tribune* has is that some of his associations were bad. Possibly so. Yet in the multitude of his acquaintance this is not so strange. Suppose the *Tribune* were judged by that rule,—how would JAY GOULD and men of that type affect its standing? After all, we are glad that when men do turn their coats, it is toward charity and not in the direction of harshness and ill-will.

THE New York *Tribune*, after a season of lunacy on the subject, has at last become sane on one point,—that the United States treasury is in no condition to resume specie payments, nor is it likely to be, very soon. It gives $55,000,000 as the entire sum in the treasury, against which are gold certificates. Even were the $55,000,000 intact, there would not be nearly enough to attempt to resume upon. It also admits that our stock of gold has been steadily diminishing of late, and that we are drifting from rather than drawing toward specie payments. There can be no doubt of the correctness of these bottom, or elementary facts. Now if the *Tribune*, being right thus far, would give attention to the question, "why this loss of gold?" it might be on the track toward sound views on the currency question. We can have specie payments in this country, within five years, at the farthest; but not by any such nonsense as is being practiced. With our large foreign debt, we cannot be contracted or squeezed into specie payments; but may, through prosperity, reach them.

IT will scarcely be comforting intelligence to holders of Chicago revenue bonds to hear that these certificates of indebtedness may be declared illegal and invalid, if the question is raised in the courts. The bonded debt of the city already exceeds the constitutional limit, which is five per cent., of the assessed valuation; and the floating debt has accumulated so rapidly that it now reaches the sum of $5,000,000. This was created under the old special charter—since repealed by a general law—which authorized the borrowing of money in anticipation of the collection of taxes, the certificates to run to the 1st of June succeeding their issue. From various causes, a large portion of these were never paid, but renewed when they came due; and thus the floating debt has swollen to its present amount. This process might have been repeated indefinitely, had not the general law for the government of cities interfered. The whole five millions fall due in June next, and no more certificates can be issued to renew the old ones, or even to pay current indebtedness. Fortunately, however, about eight millions of taxes are still due, which will be amply sufficient to secure the holders of the certificates. There appears to be no disposition to repudiate the debt, but a very powerful one to turn out the present city officials, who are mainly responsible for it, at the municipal election in April.

THE rampageous Democrats of Lousiana and Mississippi have determined to go into the impeachment business wholesale. They have impeached KELLOGG and AMES, and are in full howl after their offices. KELLOGG has proven a little too shrewd for the Louisianians, in that he has called a special meeting of the Senate, immediately after the regular adjournment of the Legislature to consider executive business, and to try any articles of impeachment that may be presented. The value of this move consists in the fact that it prevents the Speaker of the House from taking possession of the executive office for a term of months,—embracing the vacation in the Legislative session. This is what the pure-minded Democracy are playing for,—the control of the executive office. Once the Governor is impeached, and Legislature adjourned, under the laws of the State, the Speaker of the House takes charge of the executive office, till the articles of impeachment are tried. Of course, under such circumstances the trial will not take place at all hurriedly. But Governor KELLOGG is not to be thus caught, and so has called the Senate to meet in extra session to at once consider any articles of impeachment that may be presented. Governor AMES may thank his own timidity and foolishness for the trouble he is in. He has been making fair weather with rebel cut-throats, for a long time, in the hope of conciliating their favor. They have rewarded him, now that he has given the State into their hands, precisely as it was predicted they would. Whether he will now have the manliness to stand up and meet the issue thrust upon him remains to be seen. Were it not that the interests of the party are jeopardized, it would not matter so greatly what becomes of him.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

The Custom House investigation has resulted in a call for Collector STEELE'S resignation and in the dismissal of Mr. MAGILL. Secretary BRISTOW evidently intends that all branches of the service under his control shall be pure, even as against apparently innocent irregularities. In his attitude as the head and front of the element for the practical reform of the service, he cannot do otherwise. It looks as if he held the Collector morally responsible for the delinquencies of his Deputy, because of the non-posting of the rules and prices required by law to be placed in a prominent position in the Custom House. This certainly rendered the other charges easier to be made. It is also evident that the excuse that those charges were for extra and unprofessional services is not accepted, as otherwise the dismissal of Mr. MAGILL would not have been so peremptorily ordered. For the defense that was set up to be tenable, Mr. MAGILL should have shown that those extra charges were made with the knowledge and consent of the merchants. As it is, Secretary BRISTOW evidently thinks those charges were irregular and wrong, and holds the Collector responsible at least for culpable carelessness. With the inside history of the struggle which has led to this result, we have, here, nothing to do. We have only to say that the struggle was precipitated by Collector STEELE, in the attempt to oust Mr. BOYD. The course pursued by the latter was only in self-defense. He was subjected to an investigation, as the result of the charges brought against him, and came out unscathed. This done, charges were made that resulted in the investigation of the Custom House management, with the result above noted. But it was not in the nature of a persecution of the Collector, but rather to ward off blows that came from the Custom House.

Mr. STEEL has himself to blame. If he had permitted other Government officials to perform their duty fearlessly and without favor, it would have been much better for him, but he chose to step outside of his official duties, and use his office to further his private and political interests, and he now knows the result. That the removal of Mr. STEEL will change the political aspect of the present Congressional fight to a certain extent we have no doubt.

CHEAP MEATS.

The old adage that all honest people must live within their income is well enough, but to do this, in many instances means the sacrifice of health, comfort, and all that is worth living for. A man with a large family, who in these hard times, can make but a dollar a day, cannot be expected to furnish, at current rates, the plainest wholesome food, for that sum. One reason for this is the high charges for nearly every article that enters into the economy of diet. It may be a nice moral question to a poor parent, whether he shall supply his children with innutritious diet or pay to the last cent the sums he has contracted. In the presence of palpable need, of crying hunger, the judgment is apt to swerve to the side of the suffering children. In view of this fact the question arises whether the public does not owe something to the struggling poor, and whether the obligations of honesty do not require something in that direction, as well as from those who would be honest, were they not pressed by the presence of suffering.

We are led to these reflections by the fact that in Philadelphia this question is being met, so far at least as the meat supply is concerned. Some gentlemen have made arrangements whereby they buy the best class of cattle in Chicago, kill there, and bring the dressed meat to the Philadelphia markets in ice-packed cars kept at a temperature below 35 degrees. The meat sold directly to the customers (*not* the butchers) at a reduction of 34 per cent. on the usual price. It is of the finest grain and quality, and is in every respect superior to the flesh of cattle brought on the hoof from the West in overheated cars, ill supplied with food and water. So great has been the success of this experiment in Philadelphia that in fortnight's time the butchers, who were preparing to raise their prices to starvation hight in the prospect of the Centennial, have been forced to reduce them five cents per pound, and there is hope that when the enterprise becomes established, and widens its operations, meat at least will be sold at prices satisfactory to both buyer and seller. The advantages of this are that the struggling poor are enabled to supply themselves with a better grade of meat, at prices within their reach; and thus, to promote health and strength. Certainly, this plan, if practicable in Philadelphia, is more practicable in Pittsburgh. We are three hundred and fifty miles nearer Chicago, and can save just that much of transportation. There was never a time when our poor were more in need of a little aid than now; and we trust the policy adopted in Philadelphia will be considered here. We do not, for that matter, see why the butchers here cannot act on the principle referred to. If they can have an excellent quality of meat killed in Chicago, and transported here in ice, and yet realize as much profit, while they sell consumers at twenty-five per cent. less than now, we see no good reason why they should not do it. It is at least worth inquiring into.

REFORM SCHOOL APPROPRIATION.

Pending the preparation of the report of the committee which investigated, on behalf of the Legislature, the Reform School, we have a few suggestions to offer relative to an appropriation for the removal of the school to the Morganza farm. Whatever may be the result of the investigation in other particulars, we think it well established that at least a considerable part of the cause for complaint, at the present school, grew out of the fact that the buildings were unsuited to the purposes for which they were used. Also, that the Board of Managers is made up of gentlemen of high character, who cannot even be suspected of a wish to misappropriate, or dishonestly use any funds committed to their trust. Still further, that the transfer of the school to the Morganza farm will tend to rectify all the evils hitherto complained of. Such being the facts, it is well to consider whether it is not of supreme importance that an appropriation be promptly made, in order that necessary changes may be at once effected, and the school put in the best working condition, at the earliest practicable moment. We have incidentally learned, that at quite a full meeting of the Board of Managers, recently held, a resolution was adopted urging on the Legislature the importance of early action.

The situation may be stated as follows: The Reform School must be sustained or abandoned. It will be a gross outrage to abandon it, now that so much money has been expended in providing for its future usefulness, and that it is prepared to rectify former errors or necessities of management, and develop a new and entirely different plan of treatment, and one in conformity with modern ideas and experience. The young, who have been abandoned, or who have been born with vicious propensities, and whose training in life has served to develop, and not repress, these evil qualities, have claims upon us. We cannot afford to deliberately manufacture criminals, or to allow the criminal element to grow up, unreformed, if it be possible to reform them. The State is a party in interest, so far as this is concerned. Hence it belongs to it to aid any well arranged enterprise that seeks the amelioration of the condition of the vicious classes. The lack of an appropriation last year was less important than it is this year. Then it was simply a question of erecting buildings; now the removal of the school is involved.

The more important point of this subject is that which relates to the health of the inmates. We are informed that even now there are symptoms of incipient typhoid disease exist in the very walls of the old building. It is an open question whether the danger can be averted, as matters now are, and the only effective remedy is certainly the removal of the school. At Morganza, with the inmates divided into small families, with new and well arranged buildings, fresh air, and the surroundings of a country place, this danger would permanently vanish. It is, therefore, a demand of humanity, that the change should be made as soon as possible. The setting apart of an appropriation for this purpose need not interfere for a moment, with the accomplishment of any reforms that may be thought desirable. It is very possible that the identical reforms that will naturally be suggested by the Committee of Investigation are only such as would have been made in any event, and as are intended to be made by the Board of Managers. It is, at least, well understood that the entire system is to be remodeled, and the objectionable features of the present system entirely eliminated.

The whole idea of an appropriation, therefore, turns on a question of humanity. The children, where they now are, can neither be kept comfortably, instructed properly, nor maintained in good health. Their morals are unfavorably affected by the manner in which they are huddled together. If we are to have a *Reform* School, all this must be speedily changed. This is the object for which the appropriation is asked. The gentlemen constituting the Board of Managers are men of the highest standing, gentlemen of acknowledged probity, correct in all their dealings, and abundantly worthy of being trusted with any amount the liberality of the Legislature may prompt it to bestow for the removal and development at Morganza, of the Reform School. Nor do we suppose, for a moment, that they would hesitate to adopt any suggestions that may be properly made for the improvement of the School. It will be, indeed, unfortunate if from any cause, the Legislature should withhold this appropriation; and in view of the palpable necessities of the case we do not think it will.

THE FASHIONS.

What Is, and What Is to be This Year.

Despite the prophets, beautiful days have continued to come, and if we are to have the six weeks of winter that were promised they must now extend into April, if not into May. As a result of the recent mild weather the interested ones are beginning already to think of spring fashions. These are to be beautiful, of course. They always are. The oldest inhabitant never knew them to be otherwise. As yet, however, there are more prophecies of what is to be than descriptions of what actually is. Last autumn it was rumored that polonaises were coming into vogue again, and now it is said again that both these and basques and overskirts will be worn. A very pretty suit for street wear has a blouse basque, very graceful, simple and easily made. The overskirt is of the pattern called la Boitense, with one side of the front caught up in large pleats and fastened with buttons to the back, and the other side falling nearly to the bottom of the skirt and ornamented with a pocket. The back of the overskirt is very long and is cut square at the side. The underskirt is very long, narrow, pointed behind and trimmed with a single wide box-plaited flounce. Box plaits are to take the place of the narrow side plaitings that have been worn for so long. This will delight all who make dresses—either their own or other people's—for the side plaitings are a terrible nuisance, very hard to make, and using up a great deal of the material. The basque of the suit that we have described is very plain, and, unlike many that have been worn this winter, is not long in front and falls open below the waist. The blouse fronts are made of two straight pieces of the dress material, long enough to reach from the throat to the belt, and each about two and a half fingers wide for busts of the ordinary size. The edges of the fronts are plain, being finished by a binding or wide facing. Indeed, the whole suit is very plain, beautifully near and becoming to almost any figure. It may be made of any material. Silk, cashmere and grenadine dresses will be made up during what a recent fashion article call "the present intermediate season." The very light shades, ranging from natural unbleached white to the shade popularly known as ecru, will be much worn. Cream colored cashmere is imported for overdresses as well as the vigogne or cachemire d'Indie, which had a wide twill somewhat resembling several of the materials that have been worn this winter. All of these materials are very pretty and effective with underskirts of dark brown silk. Very handsome costumes will be made with polonaises of these delicate wool goods, trimmed with ecru lace and worn over black or brown velvet. Mode, French gray, narrow brown, dark-blue and turquoise shades are also seen in these fine wool goods. Then there are pure white woolens that are to be worn with violet, dark-blue, seal-brown, or myrtle-green silks. These last will assuredly be sufficiently striking, and will enable the happy wearer to be recognized wherever she goes. Of course there are to be beautiful cambric and English chintz suits for morning wear in the country and country. Many of these will be made with polonaises. A very pretty cotton material is called Toil d'Alsace, and comes in patterns consisting of alternate blocks of dark-blue or brown and white, and in plain dark-blue or brown. This may be made up together or separately, according to the taste of the wearer. Beside this, cambric, percale, bastiste and Scotch gingham will be largely used for spring and summer suits. The Centennial spirit shows itself in the wearing of Martha Washington dichus. These are three-cornered kerchiefs of sheer lawn, edged on the two lower sides by fine Valenciennes lace at least a quarter of a yard wide. It is probable that the gorgeousness and extravagance of these and many other pretty things that fair patriots indulge in now-a-days would much shock and astonish the gentle lady for whom they are named could she come back to see them. White brocaded silk ties and scarfs, tied in a sailor knot and edged with Valenciennes lace, will be worn outside the cloak upon the street. In bonnets, little is seen as yet. The flaring brims will probably continue to be worn, though they will be partially supplanted by the high round-crowned, narrow-brimmed, walking hats which have been seen occasionally here and often in New York during the winter. These do not admit of near so much ornament as those with flaring brims, and are not near so pretty. With one of them upon her head, a long, plain blouse overskirt and short underskirt, a lady resembles closely her brother who wears a similar hat, a very long Ulster and wide trowsers.

THE TOMB OF KEATS.

"Here Lies One Whose Name was Writ in Water."

"Last year," writes a correspondent of the London *Athenæum*, "a subscription was started in Rome with a view to putting the tomb of Keats, who lies in the old Protestant cemetery, into better repair. The sculptor, Mr. Warrington Wood, generously offered to make a medallion bust of the poet from the mask in the possession of Keats' friend, Mr. Severn, who is still living, demanding only in return for his time and labor that the expenses of the marble should be covered. For this a subscription was raised; meanwhile the tomb was put in repair, a new bed of daisies and violets planted over the grave, and a young stone pine planted at its head. The clay medallion is now ready to be transferred to the marble, and Mr. Wood expresses the generous desire to bear the whole expense, in order that the money subscribed may go towards a bust or Keats, which Lord Houghton has offered to exert his effort to get placed in Westminster Abbey. About half the sum sufficient has been subscribed, and for the rest donations are solicited from the numerous admirers of the poet whose epitaph reads as a sad and bitter taunt, 'He lies one whose name was writ in water.'"

Couldn't Tell the Difference.

Several years ago a trunk was stolen from the United States Hotel, in Freehold Monmouth county, and a number of colored citizens were arrested and held for larceny. In the crowd was an old man Johnson, and brother named Adam whose character he could was without a blemish. In the trial it was proved that Adam was innocent of the charge. After the verdict of the jury was pronounced, Judge Nevius, who was exceedingly fond of a joke, told Adam to stand up, of a ten cautioned him never again to be and in bad company. The old negro listened in silence to the advice and counsel of the Judge, and when His Honor had finished he said:

"Much 'bligе to yo' Marsa; I allus 'spect you advise; but the fact am, Marsa, dat good company and bad company look so much alike dat dis niggah can't tell de difference until he git right in 'em!"

The effect was remarkable. Every mouth in the court room was immediately stretched to a broad grin, and the scene terminated in a grand roar of laughter—the would-be stern countenance of the old Judge being no exception.

A STRONG-MINDED PRINCESS.

The Romance of the Life of the Grand Duchess Maria.

The telegraph recently informed us or the death of one of the most prominent members of the Russian imperial family. The Grand Duchess Maria was the eldest daughter of the Czar Nicholas, and the sister of the present Emperor, of whom she was only one year the junior, having been born in 1819. If there is any blood of Catharine the Great at all in the present generation of the Romanoff house, it must have been all concentrated in the veins of the Grand Duchess. From her childhood she showed an extraordinary intelligence and an uncontrollable temper, which only the despotic nature of her father proved capable of mastering. The Czar Nicholas is said to have been passionately fond of her, but the violence of her nature seems to have caused him more than once to whip her with his own hand. She was certainly the most studiously disposed member of the family, but she could never be made to attend the class room of the palace. She was the terror and despair of all her governesses and teachers, yet when she became of age she showed more erudition than any of her preceptors, and was the most liberal woman in granting, as soon as she came into possession of money, pensions to all the perceptors to whom she had formerly given so much trouble. The artistic disposition of her nature was quite remarkable for a member of a family which has been always famous for the absense of all taste or instinct in matters of art. Her physical development was unusually precocious. At fifteen years of age she looked already a woman; and when at twenty she was going to be wed to the Duke of Leuchtenberg, the members of the foreign diplomatic corps assembled at the wedding ceremony were so struck by the stately appearance of the young Duchess that in a few months her name became far and wide throughout Europe the synonym for womanly majesty. She outshone her own mother in the palace, not to speak of her sisters; and when she showed herself during her travels through the capitals of Europe, she totally eclipsed Queen Victoria, so much admired at that time, and who, though they were both of the same age, looked by the side of the Grand Duchess Maria like a mere school girl.

The Prince she married was possibly just as famous for his personal attractions as she was. He was considered the handsomest man of Europe, and enjoyed besides the reputation of one of the most accomplished gentlemen and the prestige of a rather romantic descent. Maximilian Joseph Eugene August Napoleon de Beauharnais, Duke of Leutchenberg, Prince of Eichstadt, was the son of Napoleon's stepson, Eugene de Beauharnais.

It has been rumored that Duke Maximilian of Leuchenberg, had spent a very turbulent youth, and that it was mainly through his reputation for gallantry and elegance that the Grand Duches Maria took a fancy to him. She had six children through this marriage; but the excesses of the Duke's early youth seem to have told upon him. He was carried to the grave in 1852, after but twelve years' marriage. The illness which caused his death was a very protracted one, and it was rumored that long before he died his wife conceived an affection for a handsome guardsman of her father's. Count Gregory Strogonoff was celebrated for his herculean build and a remarkable manly beauty. Being frequently in attendance on the Czar, he had many an opportunity to meet the Grand Duchess, and showed a perfect willingness to reciprocate her feeling, and as soon as the Duke of Leuchtenberg died, the Grand Duchess morganatically married the handsome Count, much to the scandal of the court and the whole country.

The Czar became intensely angry on learning of this marriage expelled the Count from the service, and ordered his daughter to take a trip abroad. By and by, however, as the lady did not show any disposition to give in, the father reconciled himself with her and acknowledged the marriage, though he never consented to make the acknowledgment a public one. The Crimean war greatly contributed to the amicable issue of this affair. Count Strogonoff, being a very rich man, equipped several militia regiments at his own expense, put himself at the head of them, and bravely endured all the dangers and privations of the campaign. This patriotism of his, joined to the sympathy which the present Czar always had for him, led to a reconciliation of the imperial family to the morganatic marriage. The Count was made Equerry-in-waiting to the Grand Duchess, and thus obtained the privilege of living in the same palace with her. Still, even then she remained, officially, the Grand Duchess Maria, widow of the Duke of Leuchtenberg. When they were abroad, however, they lived as husband and wife, and it was in England and Italy that the handsome couple were specially well known. Count Strongonoff was for some time a member of the Russian Embassy in London, and the brilliant couple could be seen almost daily driving in a Hansom cab about Regent street and Oxford street, the Grand Duchess being apparently just as fond of Hansom cab driving as the Prince of Wales is. In Florence and Rome they were daily to be seen in the picture galleries, and the Duchess's knowledge of art received the high compliment of her being appointed President of the Academy of Art at St. Petersburg, a post which she occupied until a few years ago, when her declining health compelled her to avoid the climate of Russia, even in the best season of the year.

TEACHING CHILDREN.

Froebel's Kindergarten Theories

His whole method founded itself upon the child's nature. A child is social, therefore he must have companions, and not be left to the solitude of his home. He is active and fond of making—keep him busy, and help him to produce things. He loves the earth—give him a garden patch. He is an artist—give him music, imitative action and other appropriate means of expression. He is curious—teach him to think and discover. He is religious—lead him to trust in God. On this last he said: "God-trust, rock-firm God-trust, has died out of the world. The Kindergarten shall bring it back so that the next generation of children shall be God's children." Here is work for a child, not against the grain, but with it; not in violation of God's law in the child's nature, but in loving obedience to it. Instead of punishing the bad who makes pictures upon his slate, the loving Kindergarten master puts him to making pictures, and gently shows him how to produce with his fingers the pictures that float in his brains. Instead of rebuking his curiously active fingers, which the Keilhau schoolmaster yokes them to his purpose. Instead of checking the child's sweetest impulse—the impulse to play—he consecrates it. Jean Paul has said: "Play is the child's first poetry." It was a wise and poetic saying of a poet. But Froebel was not a poet, but a schoolmaster and a philosopher. He went deeper, and said the supreme word about play when he called it "the first work of childhood." It is the child's chief business. Use play to serve the ends of education you may, but to do away with it is the unpardonable sin of the prevalent method of teaching.

A Browbeater.

The dull routine of the courtroom is occasionally varied by scintillations of wit, little of which ever reaches the outside world. A few days ago, when one of the numerous motions in the Tweed case was the subject of a lively discussion between David Dudley Field, Esq., and Mr. Peckham, a temporary pause in the argument—the judge being called from the bench for a few minutes—afforded opportunity to a group of half a dozen lawyers sitting at the opposite end of the table to discuss among themselves the ingenuity of the various points presented by Mr. Field, from which the conversation passed to a criticism of that gentleman's personal appearance. One of the lawyers remarked that in his opinion Mr. Field's forehead and brow, phrenologically speaking, were unsurpassed by those of any other member of the bar. At this point the judge had returned to the bench, and while the great legal strategist was hurling his shafts at his adversary in a tone and manner at once imperious and overbearing, Mr. Quackenbos, one of the lawyers present, wrote the following epigram:

You tell me Field's a brow is fair,
And is surpassed by none:
To me the cause is very clear—
He *browbeats* every one.

—EDITOR'S DRAWER, in *Harper's Magazine*.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1863.

Assets January 1, 1873. - - $778,351.56.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock. and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounded semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President. John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. H. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

A Brief Career.

Col. Scott Not Bankrupt.

In a statement before the Pacific Railroad Committee, on January 19th, Colonel Thomas A. Scott took occasion to contradict the assertion of a lobbyist named Given that he was a bankrupt, and said: "I am not in any sense a bankrupt—certainly not in means, and I trust not in energy. I beg to state that ever dollar of the paper of the Texas and Pacific road, or the old Construction Company that attempted to build it, now no longer in existence, that had my name upon it as indorser, has been paid, principal and interest, in full, and paid in cash—not in bonds or trade of any kind. That in addition thereto I do not owe a single dollar to any bank, individual, or party of any kind whatever in this broad land, and that I am to-day free and clear from debt of every description. If that position makes a man a bankrupt, then I may be classed as such, but not otherwise."

MY FRIEND.

The friend who holds a mirror to my face,
And hiding none, is not afraid to trace
My faults, my smallest blemishes, within;
Who friendly warns, reproves me if I sin—
Although it seem not so—he is my friend.

But he who, ever flattering, gives me praise,
Who ne'er rebukes, nor censures, nor delays
To come with eagerness and grasp my hand,
And pardon me, ere pardon I demand—
He is my enemy, although he seem my friend.

POPULAR POEMS.

The Accidental Hits Which Have Been Made.

Some of the most popular and most quoted poems in our literature are purely accidental hits, and their authors are rather nettled than pleased that their other productions should be neglected while such prominence is given to one. Thus it might be somewhat dangerous now to compliment T. W. Parsons for his "Lines on a Bust of Dante," because he has become sick of praise confined to that piece, while the delicate beauty of scores of his other poems, and his noble rhymed translation of "Dante's Inferno," find few readers. Miss Lucy Larcom, when she pictured "Hannah Binding Shoes," did not dream that Hannah was to draw away attention from other heroines, and concentrate it upon herself. Freneau's "Indian Burying-Ground" is the only piece of that poet which survives. "The Gray Forest Eagle" of A. B. Street has screamed away attention from his "rippling of waters and waving of trees"—from his hundreds of pages of descriptive verse which are almost photographs of natural scenery. People quote the "Summer in the Heart" and "A Life on the Ocean Wave" of Epes Sargent, and overlook many better specimens of his melody and his imagination. There are some poems which almost everybody has read, which are commonly considered the only poems of the writers. Such are "The Star-spangled Banner," by F. S. Key; "Woodman, Spare that Tree" (very insipid by-the-way), by George P. Morris; "A Hymn," by Joseph H. Clinch; "The Baron's Last Banquet" and "Old Grimes is Dead," by A. G. Greene; "My Life is Like the Summer Rose," by R. H. Wilde; "Sweet Home," by John Howard Payne; "The Christmas Hymn," by E. H. Sears; "The Old Oaken Bucket," by Samuel Woodworth; "Milton's Prayer of Patience," by Elizabeth Lloyd Howell; the Relief of Lucknow," by Robert Lowell; "The Old Sergeant," by Forcoythe Wilson; "The Vagabonds, by J. T. Trowbridge; and "Gnosis," by C. P. Cranch. There other pieces, like the "Count Paul," and especially the "Theodora," of Mrs. Drinker (Edith May), which seem to be more deserving of success than some of those which have attained it. But little justice has been done to the poetic and dramatic talent of Georgt H. Boker. "The King's Bell," exquisite for the limpid flow of its verse and the sweetly melancholy tone of its thought, together with other poems by Richard Henry Stoddard, have not received their due meed of praise. T. Buchanan Read wrote volumes of rich descriptive poetry, but the popularity of "Sheridan's Ride" is not sufficient to attract attention to them.

AMERICAN BABIES.

How They Rule as Lords of the Manor.

To the credit of mankind it may be observed that this arrogant and unlimited empire of babyhood has not been submitted to tamely and without partial effort to control or modify its oppressive authority. The noble red man ties his new-born chief to a board, bound hand and foot, not so much to keep him out of mischief as to inure him to that stoicism in suffering and limited sphere of action which belong to his future career, and also to afford his esteemed mother the needful recreation of boeing her row in the corn-field. Your tradition-ridden European swaddles his nascent subject, body and mind, in the bands of conformity, that he may learn to play his part civilly, without jostling or astonishing his fellows, in the crowded marts and thoroughfares of despotism. In America, where "no pent-up Utica contracts our powers," our little regulators are allowed to go it sprawling, acquiring even in babyhood those invaluable lessons of self-control, self-reliance, and self-helpfulness which are to make the coming man the admiration of himself and the terror of the world.

In comparing results, we may further observe that the most carefully swaddled baby, when he grows up, and occasionally breaks loose for a season, through inexperience and a blind wrestling for freedom, or unnatural suppression, becomes the most dangerous and frightful mischief-maker both in society and government; while our sprawling freeman, if he has the luck to survive the risks of his infantile career, subsides into self-reliant conservatism, with discretion and experience enough to manage his affairs creditably thereafter. It is true that when our pet babies fall into fits from surfeiting or set the house on fire in their wanton frolics, we feebly but temporarily regret the *regime* of swaddling-clothes; but when "our party" carries an election triumphantly, we are re-assured of the future of the republic, and shout the praises of freedom with renovated zeal.—*Porte Crayon, in Harper's.*

THE DREAM OF CITY LIFE.

A Few Practical Words to Our Farmer Boys.

We receive scores of letters from persons in different sections of the country, asking assistance in procuring situations in the city. It is impossible to answer all such letters, and a few words of advice on the subject may save many the trouble of making fruitless applications for employment. The tendency of our young men to flock into the cities is one of the grave misfortunes of the age, and it should be discouraged in every houshold. The many temptations of city life; the ease, luxury and apparent success which present themselves to the casual observer just from his rustic frugal home, too often bewilder the judgment and unsettle the wise purposes of promising lives. They are forgetful that behind the picture of success that they see in their limited tangling with city people, there is a vast, rugged beach that is piled up with wrecks of those who were thus tempted and lost. True, of those most successful in all the great branches of business in our cities, a majority come from the country and attain success by the superior vigor that they have inherited from the mountains, and from the frugal habits which have grown up with them; but for every one who is successful, ninety-and-nine end the struggle in bitter disappointment. With a Government that honors industry, and looks to its prosperity as the prosperity of the nation, and with virgin prairies and primitive forests and mines of exhaustless wealth, abounding in every climate of the continent, and our civilization, with the protection of our laws, reaching into every State and Territory of the Union, the last dream of our young men should be of city life. It is a safe rule for those who can do well at home to stay there; and when they cannot, they should look toward the setting sun, where the present century will see additional tens of millions of people prosperous in their work of developing the boundless wealth of the Great West.

ALLEGHENY, Feb. 19, 1876.

We will offer for a few weeks our entire stock of Dress Goods at such prices as will insure their rapid sale.

The near approach of Spring readers it absolutely necessary for us to at once dispose of our large stock of Winter Dress Goods remaining unsold, in order to make room for our Spring purchases. We have an immense stock of medium-priced Dress Goods, which have been selling at from 50 to 60 cents, which we will sell during the special sale at 25 cents. Also, a large assortment of goods worth 20 to 25 cents, we will close at 12 1-2 to 15 cents. We have quite a quantity of Plaids suitable for Children's Dresses at very low prices, in some instances at about one-half the price of two months ago.

This is intended as a bona fide closing sale of our Winter Goods, and customers will find that prices on every article offered will be about one-half the value of the goods.

We also have a full stock of seasonable goods, such as Bleached Muslins, Sheetings, Shirtings, Shirt Fronts, New Style Prints, an immense assortment of Hamburg Edgings, &c., all at the lowest possible prices.

We desire to call attention to our stock of Alexander and La Porte Kid Gloves, fr two buttons, which we are selling at $1 a pair. They are worth $1.50.

A. W. ERWIN,
172 and 174 Federal St., Allegheny.

INSURANCE.

ÆTNA INSURANCE CO.

INCORPORATED 1819.

Charter Perpetual. Capital, $3,000,000. Losses Paid in 55 years, $44,500,000.

JANUARY 1, 1876.

ASSETS.

(At Market Value.)

Cash on hand and in bank	$ 588,539 74
Cash in hands of agents and in transit	436,501 63
Real Estate	365,000 00
Mortgage bonds	1,418,000 00
Bank and Trust Company stocks	1,330,150 00
Railroad Stocks	579,686 00
Loans on bond and mortgage	81,500 00
Loans on collaterals	13,737 00
United States, State and city stock and other securities	1,969,465 61
Total	$6,792,649 98

LIABILITIES.

Claims not due and unadjusted $ 246,385 50

S. S. CARRIER, AGENT,
59 Fourth Avenue.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO,
OF PITTSBURGH.
INCORPORATED MARCH, 1840.
Capital, - - - $225,000.
Fire and Marine Insurance

Losses Promptly adjusted and Paid.
Office First National Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.

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PENNSYLVANIA INS'E CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, No. 6 SIXTH AVENUE, Bank of Commerce Building.

This is a Home Company, offering good security to the insured. Risks taken at reasonable rates and losses promptly settled and paid.

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OF PITTSBURGH.
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Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

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Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Co.,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated 1835. Established in Pittsburgh 1844
Assets Nov. 1, 1875, over $2,000,000.
P. A. MADEIRA, Agent,
Company's Building,
No. 208 FOURTH AVENUE.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1876.

WILLIAM

165, 167 AND 169

FEDERAL STREET,

Special Good Bargains in New

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

With the change in seasons we have made complete changes in our stock, and have now on our counters all the newest and latest novelties in

NEW SPRING GOODS.

At 12½, 15 and 18¾c, a large and very fine assortment of New Designs in Spring

Plaids & Dress Suitings,

At 15, 20 and 25c, new effects in London and Cheviot Plaids.
At 25, 30 and 37½c, a special bargain in Wool Serge Plaids.
At 18¾ and 25c, Double Twilled Wool Serges, about one-half their real value.
At 25c, all shades in French Debages, an extra bargain.
At 37½, 44 and 50c, an extra bargain in Silk Poplins.
At 75c to $5.00 per yard, extra good value in

Best Makes Black Silks,

And a full assortment of newest shades in Colored Dress Silks, Light Striped Silks, Check Silks, Mourning Sil

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000.

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, February 28, 1876.

Saturday was a bright, agreeable day, and so far as weather was concerned, all was favorable to a large volume of business. There was a moderate amount of business at the banks. Transactions were not quite so large as those of the preceding day, but the better feeling observable at the beginning of the week continues. The banks are now collecting about as much as they disburse, and have some little surplus of loanable funds. The applications for loans are steady in amount, and sufficient to keep the funds of the banks in comfortable employment. The mercantile demand is not pressing. Collections show no improvement. The miscellaneous offerings of paper are not large.

After banking hours, the news of the proposed changes at the Custom House was rumored, and widely discussed among business men.

The business of the Bank of California for the fiscal month just closed amounted to $110,000,000, or $50,000,000 less than for the same month last year.

In consequence of the action of some of the leading merchants of San Francisco in refusing to receive silver coin payment, the retailers who buy from them threaten to withdraw their custom.

The Northern Central Railway Company announces a dividend of *three* per cent., payable in April.

REDUCTION OF CIRCULATION.

The Treasury Department has given the elements for an accurate statement of the paper money contraction since the act of January 14, 1875, was passed to February 1, 1876. The three items of reduction are these:

Permanent reduction of legal tender and fractional currency circulation, 80 per cent. of	
new bank circulation -	$11,775,481
Legal tenders on hand to redeem circulation -	22,431,798
Net reduction of National Bank currency -	8,993,271
Total contraction	$43,200,550

To this should properly be added the increase of unusable notes in the vaults of issuing banks, which would carry the aggregate up to more than $50,000,000.

The Democratic Caucus Finance Committee held another meeting on Saturday morning, but few of the members being present. The subject which they were appointed to consider and report upon was talked over probably for the last time, although one or two meetings will yet be held before the report will be made to the caucus. It was virtually decided, however, on Saturday to report to the caucus early next week that it was impossible for the committee to agree, but by an amicable arrangement the points of disagreement will be submitted to the caucus for consideration and action. The hard money men of the committee will in submitting their points, still adhere to the declaration that the resumption act of 1875 should not be repealed, except some suitable act looking to the resumption of specie payments be presented to take its place. The inflationists insist upon its repeal without conditions, leaving the question of substituting a new plan of resumption to the consideration of Congress, without any pledges or influenced by any declarations upon the subject. The views of both sides will be put in shape and talked over and decided upon in committee before they go to caucus, and the result of this two weeks of conference upon the financial question will be an agreement to disagree. There are several members of the committee, among them Senators Bayard and Merrimon, who have had no hand in the last effort at settlement, and it may be possible they will make some objection to this peculiar arrangement of the difficulties.

The Treasurer now holds $346,998,650 in bonds to secure the national bank circulation, and $18,671,500 to secure public deposits. The United States bonds deposited for circulation for the week ending Saturday are $165,000. United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn for the week ending Saturday, $1,595,000—showing a contraction of the national bank circulation for the week of $1,430,000. The national bank circulation now outstanding aggregates $340,928,073, of which amount $3,091,280 are notes issued to banks doing business on a specie basis.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business on Saturday: Currency, $8,836,457; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $45,470,000; coin, including $33,994,100 in coin certificates, $70,814,445; outstanding legal tenders, $371,273,140.

The internal revenue receipts on Saturday were $307,747.82; total for the month, $7,548,637.45, and for the fiscal year to date $74,564,787.25. The customs receipts were $437,973.17; for the month to date, $11,687,614.49, and for the fiscal year to date, $98,561,459.41.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

U.S. 6's, 1881	107¾	5-20's 1865-coupons	123½
U.S. 6's, 1881, extd	120¾	10-40's, Reg	118½
" 1864, all called	—	Currency 6's	126½
" 1865	117¾	New 5-per cents	111¾
" 1865 new	119¾	10-40's—coupons	121¾
5-20's 1867	121¾		

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Cen.	116¼	Ohio & Miss. pfd	22¾
Erie	18¾	Union Pacific	67
" C.	100½	Toledo & Wabash	5
C. C. & I. C.	5	Harlem	14¾
St. Paul	43¾	Adams Express	109
Do. Pref	63	American Express	63
Do. Central	63	U. S. Express	74
Michigan Southern	93¾	Wells, Fargo & Co.	87
North Western Com	43¾	Quicksilver	19¾
Do. Pref	64½	Fort Wayne	102
Rock Island	110¾	Hannibal & St. Jos	19¾
Cleve. & Pitts	93	Panama	130
Pacific Mail	21¾	Iron Mountain	25
Western Union Tel.	75¾		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (S)	56¾	Cen. Trans (B)	49¾
Reading (S)	50¾	Empire Do. (B)	52¾
U. Cos. of N. J. (A)	142	A. V. R. R. 7-36 (S)	99¾
401 Creek (S)	1135	P. C. & St. L. 7's (B)	103
Lehigh Valley (S)	42¾		

NEW YORK, February 26, 1876.

Money 2½@3 on call; prime mercantile paper 4½@6. The customs receipts were $414,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $342,000. The clearings were $42,000,000. Sterling 483½@489½. Gold opened at 114 and closed at 113⅞, all sales having been at these figures. The rates paid for carrying were 4,3,2 1-2 and 2 per cent.

The following is the bank statement:

Loans, increase	$ 468,600
Specie, decrease	1,338,700
Legal tenders, increase . . .	45,300
Deposits, decrease	424,800
Circulation, decrease	162,100
Reserve, decrease	1,187,200

There was a heavy business in Government, the decline in 5-20s bringing in some large buyers, who understands that even if the 4 1-2 per cent. bill should become a law, it would be some time before any of the issues after the old 1865s would be called in. The decline at London, of course, had its effect here, but the market at the close recovered somewhat, and left off active and steady.

Railroad bonds were dull this afternoon, and without important feature. State bonds were quiet, with a better feeling. Stocks in the morning were somewhat irregular. The so-called Granger shares and investment stocks were generally firm, as were also some of the speculative stocks, but some of the active shares were lower, especially Lake Shore and Western Union. Later the market advanced 2 points, and closed active, with better prices for New York Central, Hudson, Northwest and St. Paul, the rest being about steady. Lake Shore recovered to 63¾, Western Union to 72¾, Pacific Mail to 31¼, and Rock Island to 110¾. Northwest common was steady at 43¾@43¾, preferred advancing to 64¾. St. Paul common to 43¾, and preferred to 80. The signing by the Governor of Wisconsin of the Vance bill had a strengthening effect on Northwest and St. Paul stocks and bonds. Erie was steady at 18a18¼. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western fell off to 119¾.

The Charlotte, Augusta and Columbia Railroad has negotiated in this city a sufficient amount of bonds to pay off its floating debts.

The sales on the Stock Exchange to-day aggregated nearly 300,000 shares, of which 15,200 were Erie, 80,500 Lake Shore, 6,000 Northwest, 7,000 Pacific Mail, 11,000 St. Paul, 3,250 Ohios, and 58,500 Western Union.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 124½; 5-20s '65, 117½; do new, 119½; do of '67, 121½; do of '68, 123½; new 5s, 118½; 10-40s, 118½; do coupons, 121½; currency sixes, 126¾.

State Bonds.—Tennessee, old, 45; do new, 44; Virginia new, 37; do old, 38; Missouri 6s, 103.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 72¾; Pacific Mail, 31½; Adams Express, 108½; Fargo Express, 88½; American Express, 63½; United States Express, 74½; New York Central, 116½; Erie, 18½; do preferred, 32; Harlem, 140; do preferred, 134; Michigan Central, 90½; Union Pacific, 67; Lake Shore, 63; Illinois Central, 100½, Pittsburgh, 93½; Northwestern common, 43½; do preferred, 64; New Jersey Central, 107; Rock Island, 110½; St. Paul, 43½; do preferred, 79½; Toledo & Wabash, 105½; do preferred, 109½; Fort Wayne, 102½; Terre Haute, 5½; do preferred, 21½; Chicago & Alton, 100½; do preferred, 106½; Ohio & Mississippi, 22½; Indiana Central, 105; Burlington & Quincy, 117; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 19½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 119½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 20½; Central Pacific, 108½; Union, 103½; Union grant, 102½; Mariposa, 8½; do preferred 8½; Panama, 31; Missouri Pacific, 12.

LONDON, February 26—5 P. M.—The Stock Exchange to-day was very quiet and steady. The panic at Paris has been in a great measure arrested by London purchasing orders. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on Saturday was £20,000. Consols, 94 5-16; 5-20s '65, 105; do '67, 108¾; 10-40s, 106¾; new 5s, 106¾; New York Central, 102; Erie, 15½; do preferred, 31.

BERLIN, February 26.—The specie in the Imperial Bank of Germany increased 11,114,000 marks during the week ending yesterday.

FRANKFORT, February 26.—U. S. new 5s, 101½.

PARIS, February 26.—The Bourse is quiet and steady. The feeling of depression is much relieved. Rentes, 65f 75c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, February 26, 1876.

The fine weather, with which we have been favored during the past week, has imparted a more cheerful feeling in commercial and manufacturing circles, and there has been a slight improvement in general business in consequence. The leading markets, however, are devoid of any new or important features deserving of special notice.

APPLES—Under the influence of increased receipts the market is easier, but there has been no change in prices—sales at $3,50a4,50 ₱ bbl, as to quality and condition.

BUTTER—Dealers continue to report an active demand for prime stock, but common and medium grades are dull—sales of prime to choice rolls at 28 a30c; tancy, 31a32c.

BEANS—Prime navies quoted at $1,15a1,20 ₱ bushel to the trade and 10a15c additional in a jobbing way.

CHEESE—There is a continued steady jobbing demand, and the recent advance of half a cent is sustained; 14a14½c for prime Ohio Factory, and 14½ a15 for New York.

EGGS—The market was possibly a little easier in tone to-day, in sympathy with the weather, but prices have undergone no change—quotable at 19a20.

FLOUR—Dealers generally report a light trade, although prices for good stock are sustained. We quote: Spring wheat flours, $6,25 to 6,75, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; red winters, $6,50a7; amber, $7,00a7,50. Rye flour, $4,75a5. Buckwheat flour, 2a2½.

GROCERIES—Coffee has been very firm and excited at the seaboard within the past few days; at New York there has been an advance of ⅛ ₱ lb during the week, and our latest advices from Baltimore report that market as being very firm. The Rio telegram, under date of the 23d, is regarded as being favorable to holders; the dispatch in question reports the purchases for the week for the United States at 26,000 bags; cleared do., 22,000 bags; loading, 23,000 bags; stock, 132,000 bags; average daily receipts, 6,200 bags. Molasses and Syrups quiet and unchanged.

RICE.

Carolina..... 7 @7¾ | Louisiana..... 5¾@6¾

SYRUPS.

Choice	65 @70	Fair	55 @58
Prime	60 @63	Dark	45 @50

MOLASSES.

N.O. choice	60 | N.O. strictly prime...58
Fair	55 | Demerara .....50@55

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	11¾	Standard S	9¾
Crushed	11	Standard Ex C	9¾
Pulverized	11	Refined Yellows	9¾
Powdered	11¾	N. O. new crop	8 @ 9
Standard A	10		

COFFEES.

Fancy Rio	23½	R. Rio, lb pkgs	27
Prime Rio	22 a 23	R. Rio, loose	26½
Good Rio	20½ @21½	Roasted Java, 38 to 40	34
Old Gov. Java			

FRUITS.

Val. Raisins, per lb	12	Turkish Prunes 6	@ 7
L. Raisins, per box	3 25	French Prunes 9	@12
Currants, per lb	8		

GRAIN—The market for Wheat continues quiet and unchanged; prime to choice Ohio and Indiana red, $1,30a1,35. A gentleman who has been through Southern Illinois and Kentucky reports the condition of the winter wheat as being excellent in those sections. Some of it is so well up that the rows almost meet each other when bent over. The receipts of Oats have been more liberal within the past day or two, and while the market is easier in consequence there has been no quotable decline in prices; 40a41c for mixed and white, 42a43c. Corn continues dull, notwithstanding the stock just now is comparatively light; She bid quoted at 45a46c on track—sale of 2 cars prime ear at 49c. The Corn in some parts of the west is reported to be mostly remaining in farmers hands, because the roads have been so bad that the grain could not be hauled to market. Rye quiet and unchanged at 80a85c.

MILL FEED—Is reported dull but unchanged; Bran, $14a15; Middlings and Chopped Feed, $20a21.

POTATOES—The market continues quiet and unchanged; 30a35c on track by the car load and 40a45 in a jobbing way from store.

PROVISIONS—We can report a continued fair jobbing trade, but no further change in prices. A Chicago paper, of the 25th, says: There was a perceptible falling off in the demand for all classes of provisions to-day. The receipts of hogs were larger than generally expected, and though the decrease in the average weights is looked upon as a sure sign that we are upon the tail end of the hog crop, and the hogs commanded full prices for that reason, yet holders of product were disposed to sell, the situation not being regarded as a strong one. The idea that high prices will fetch out a good run of hogs during the summer, and that a good many have been held back because it is known in the country that larger preparations than ever before have been made for packing, seems to have gained ground, and that in face of the theory of some well posted parties that pork will touch $23 before it sells for $21.

Hams—Extra S. C. per lb	14½	Do. half barrels	14¾
Shoulders, Ex. S. C.	10½	Do. in pickle	14¾
Shoulders, Ex. S. C. S'fast Bacon, S. C.	14½	Lard, Ref. for summer use, in tierces	—
Brief Beef, Ex. Su.	—	Do. in ½ bbls	—
Mess Pork, per bbl	20 00	Do. in buckets	—
Family Mess Pork	23.00	Do. 3 lb caddies	16¾
Short Cut	23.00	Do. 5 lb do	16¾
Lard, Prime Leaf in tierces, per lb	13¾	Do. 3 lb pails	17¾
		Do. 5 lb do	17
		Do. 8 lb do	16¾
		Ham Sausage	9
		Harmon Oil	—
		Cheese	—
		Pig's Feet, in kegs	2.00
		Do. ¼ bbls	4.00
		Do. do. bbls	8.50

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 12a14c ₱ lb; live do., 50a60c ₱ pair; dressed Turkeys, 14a15c.

SEEDS—Clover Seed dull at $9a9,25 ₱ bu. Timothy seed easy at $1,65a2,85.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, February 26, 1876.

The arrivals in the aggregate for the week ending at noon to-day, as well as those of the preceding week, were as follows:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	475 cars	347 cars
Hogs	131 cars	119 cars
Sheep	78 cars	63 cars
Total	587 cars	529 cars

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle from Thursday up until noon to-day were 140 cars all through consignments; for the week, 195 cars of through and 180 cars of local, against 172 cars of through and 175 cars of local last week. Sales 2,356; last week 2,819.

There has been little or nothing doing since the date of our last report, on the 23d, in the great bulk of the receipts were through consignments, and in addition, there were but few buyers. Salesmen nearly all reported the market this week as having been one of the worst, if not the worst, we have had this year; the supply was not much larger than it has been recently, and it was fortunate for holders that such was the case. If there had been a full supply, trade, which was bad enough, would have been still worse, as in consequence of the unfavorable advices from all sections, the demand was unusually light. The inquiry for shipment to the eastern markets was light, which may be attributed to the fact that the cattle bought here this week made no money, and country dealers and butchers bought very sparingly. Notwithstanding the supply was only fair, there were several lots shipped on in first hands, among others 13 cars by Greenwald & Marks. Prices were quoted down from ½ to ¾ of a cent ₱ lb on all grades; 6¾ was paid for two cars of extra beeves, but 6¼ was generally considered the top of the market.

The recent decline, as well as the continued weakness in the market, is mainly due to the now conceded fact that cattle are uncommonly plenty in the cattle growing sections, while the consumption of beef is restricted by the general depression of trade and manufacturing industries. Commenting upon the cattle trade in Chicago, the *Live Stock Reporter* remarks: "We have not for years seen native cattle averaging 1,150@1,350 lbs. selling as badly or at as low prices as to-day. The yards seem to be full of these, while buyers are doing almost nothing. It is quite difficult to foresee the end, provided Western feeders persist in their present course of closing out their half-fattened and unmatured cattle at the rate they are now doing, and for which prices are lower than at home. The supply of beef cattle in this market during the past week was the heaviest we have ever had in either January or February in any previous year. The nearest approach to it was the supply of the week ending Jan. 23, 1875, and which numbered 19,047 head. If there had been any special inducements held out to Western feeders or shippers to swell the extent of our usual supply to so large a point we could readily harmonize the increased supply with the increased demand, but there were no such inducements held out, but the very reverse, with perhaps some exceptions during the earlier days of the week in favor of choice and well-matured shipping cattle—such, however, as not one shipper in twenty had to offer. But heavy, and we may add excessive, receipts seem to be the chronic disease of the cattle trade of the year upon which we have so recently entered."

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 1,400 a 1,500 steers	6,00a6,25
Prime 1,250a1,400 steers	5,00a5,50
Good 1,000a1,100 steers	4,25a4,75
Mixed Rough Stock	3,00a4,00
Veal Calves	5,50a6,50

SHEEP.

The run was somewhat larger than that of last week, and with scarcely an average demand, the market was a little tame, and prices for common and medium grades ruled a shade lower; prime fat sheep, of which the supply was not in excess of the demand, brought last week's prices. One very choice bunch, averaging somewhere from 190@160 lbs., brought 7¾, but this is an outside price, and could only be realized for something very fine. Our New York dispatch of yesterday reported that market firm for prime stock, but dull for common and medium grades.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 100a130 lbs	6,25a7,25
Prime 90a95 lbs	5,75a6,00
Good 85a85 lbs	5,40a5,60
Fair 70a75 lbs	5,00a5,25
Common 70a75 lbs	4,00a4,50
Indianas, according to quality	4,00a5,00

HOGS.

The market closes a little tame, although prices are fully sustained—there has been scarcely any change since Thursday. The arrivals, as will be noted, were slightly in excess of last week, but there was, if we mistake not, an increased number of through hogs, so that the actual supply on sale was not much if any larger than that of last week; however, the increased number of through consignments curtailed the demand in our market, and the supply therefore, especially of common stock, was fully up to the demand. A large proportion of the receipts recently have been common, consisting largely of half-fattened pigs, which are being forced upon the market, in consequence of the high prices now prevailing. Taking the quality into consideration, hogs are bringing very full prices in this market; the consequence is shippers are drawing more freely upon Chicago, and this accounts for the increased arrivals.

QUOTATIONS.

Philadelphia Hogs 275a350 lbs	5,90a9,25
Good mixed do 225a325 lbs	5,60a5,75
Good Yorkers 190a220 lbs	5,25a5,50
Rough stock	7,50a8,00

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, February 26, 1876.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

The most notable feature we have to report is that there has been considerable fluctuation in prices; both Crude and Refined have been influenced materially on Thursday, and there was considerable excitement in consequence, but on Friday the market reacted, with prices fluctuating from 5 to 7 cents per bbl, on the raw article, and there was little or no demand for the product. The advance was too rapid to be permanent; it was thought to have been brought about by manipulation, and we apprehend that there were but very few if any buyers, the best evidence of which is the reaction which so soon set in. However, the general outlook at the present writing is favorable to producers; the production is comparatively light, and the stock has been considerably reduced, indicating that the consumption is in excess of the production, and unless some new territory is opened up, there is not much comfort in the situation for those who are interested in having lower prices. Some new strikes have been reported recently but none of any consequence, notwithstanding the weather has been unusually favorable for development all winter. The Refining interest, so far as Pittsburgh is concerned, continues unsatisfactory; current rates do not begin to cover the actual cost of manufacture, and the consequence is the great majority of our refineries are standing idle—some of them have been cold for several months. The Penna. R. R. managers having refused for the present at least, to reduce the rates of transportation, our refiners are looking out for another outlet to the seaboard; a committee has been sent to Richmond, Va., to confer with the officers of the Richmond & Chesapeake R. R., with a view to shipping to that point; the route is by way of the Ohio River to Huntingdon, and from thence to Richmond by rail. The Richmond harbor is claimed to be a good one, and it is said that oil can be put there from here at a much less cost than it can be placed in Philadelphia or Baltimore.

CRUDE.

The market to-day was reported weak, with but little doing; United 90 P. M. was quoted at about $2,05, and immediate shipment at $2,15@2,20.

REFINED.

Was very dull, although prices were without quotable change; Philadelphia delivery, 14½; on cars here, 11 cents. We are cognizant of 1,500 barrels having been offered yesterday at 11 cents, without finding a buyer.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

Receipts crude by rail for the week 6,280 bbls, by rail and Conduit pipe line from January 1st to date, 116,782 bbls, against 52,686 bbls same time last year. Shipments of refined for the week, 9,412 bbls; January 1st to date, 60,515 bbls; same time last year, 12,517 bbls.

OIL BARRELS.

Barrels continue very dull; prices nominally unchanged; countries, $1,05; city make, $1,15.

Chicago Seed Market.

There was a moderate demand for clover, and prices, under light offerings, were again firmer. For the other descriptions, particularly the lower grades of timothy, the market ruled dull and prices were weaker. Sales of timothy range at $1,90a2,25 for common to good prime quotable at about $2,30. Clover sold at $8,65a8,70 for medium, according to quality. Flax was dull and nominally a shade easier—quotable at $1,15a1,25 for fair to prime. Hungarian and millet were nominally unchanged—quotable at 65a65c for the former, and 50a55c for the latter, as to quality. Buckwheat, 60a65c. The above quotations are for lots sold on the open market; from store and from second hands better prices were generally obtained.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 26, 1876.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 1 Chicago spring $1,09¾a1,09¾; No. 2 $1,02¼ spot; 98¾c seller March; 99¼c seller April; $1,02¾ seller May; No. 3 80c; rejected 68c. Corn steady; No. 2 41¾c; 41⅞c bid seller March; 42¾c bid seller April; 46¾c bid seller May. Oats dull; No. 2 31¾c spot; 31¾c seller April. Barley steady; 54c spot; 53c seller March; 50c seller May. Rye firm at 64a65c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady and in moderate demand; $21,50 spot; $21,55 seller March; $21,77½a21,80 seller May. Lard: demand fair and market firm; $12,70a12,75 spot; $12,90 seller April; $13a13,05 seller May. Bulk meats firm at 8a11¾a11¾c. Whisky—$1,06.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 26.—Flour: receipts 7,000 barrels; superfine western and State $4,25a4,65; common to good $4,90a5,25; good to choice $5,30a7,00; white wheat extra $5,80a7,75; extra Ohio $4,90a7,25; St. Louis $5,25a9. Rye flour and corn meal quiet. Wheat a shade better; receipts 11,000 bushels; ungraded spring $1,20; No. 1 Milwaukee store $1,32½; No. 2 $1,22a1,25; No. 3 $1,08a1,12; No. 1 spring $1,20; No. 2 Chicago $1,21a1,25. Rye nominal; State 85a88c. Malt quiet. Corn: receipts 38,000 bushels; scarcely so firm; mixed to no grade 60¾a61c; ungraded new 62a64c. Oats: receipts 18,000 bushels; little more active; western mixed and State 44a45c; white 46a53c. Hay and hops quiet. Coffee firm; cargoes 16a19c. Molasses, sugar and rice in moderate demand, but unchanged. Petroleum quiet; crude 8¼a8½c; refined 14½c; cases 18¾a21½c; naphtha 9¼a9¾c. Tallow dull; 9¼a9 5-16c. Rosin quiet; $1,65a1,67½. Turpentine quiet; 36½c. Eggs quiet; western 21c; State and Pennsylvania 21a22c. Leather heavy. Wool steady. Pork firmer; $22,40. Beef quiet. Cut meats quiet. Middles dull; western long clear 12c; city 12¾c. Lard closed firmer; prime steam $13,25a13,30. Butter steady; western 15a27c; State 20a34c. Whisky quiet; $1,10.

Metals.—Manufactured copper steady; Lagot Lake quiet and unchanged. Pig iron dull; Russia sheeting 11¾a12c, gold. Nails dull; cut $2,85a3,00; clinch 4¼a5½c; horse shoe No. 8 20a25c.

Foreign.

LONDON, February 26.—Refined petroleum 10¼@10¾d. The dullness continues in the Mincing Lane market, and prices have again receded. Sugars are quotably unchanged, with the tendency downward. In the coffee market good to fine plantation Ceylon supports the recent improvement, but ordinary descriptions generally show some decline, especially foreign grades.

LIVERPOOL, February 26.—Cotton quiet at 6 5-16@6¾d; sales 6,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export, and 4,000 bales American. Pork 80s. Bacon: long clear middles 35¾s.

RIO JANEIRO, February 25.—The exchange on London yesterday and to-day has been 25¾. Rio coffee, good firsts, sold at the same time at 5,600@5,700 reis per 10 kilos; market animated, with prices firm.

SANTOS, February 25.—Coffee market yesterday and to-day quiet, and prices maintained; superior Santos 5,500@5,650 reis per 10 kilos.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 26.—Cotton firm; 12c. Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat dull; $1,10a1,23. Corn quiet; 44a45c. Oats dull; 33a42c. Barley firm and unchanged. Rye quiet; 78a80c. Pork steady; $22a22,37½. Lard steady; steam 12¾c; kettle 13¼a13½c. Bacon quiet; 9¼a12¾a13c. Bulk meats: demand fair and market firm; shoulders 8 3-8c; clear rib 11 7-8c; clear 11¾a12c. Whisky: demand fair and market firm; $1,05.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, February 26.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn a shade easier; western mixed 60½c. Oats dull and unchanged. Pork quiet. Bulk shoulders 9c; clear rib 12c quiet. Bacon: shoulders 10a10½c; clear rib 13a13½c. Hams 15½a16c. Lard unchanged. Butter strong; western extra 28a30c; firsts 25a27c. Petroleum firm; crude 8½c; refined 14¼a14½c. Whisky nominal at $1,10½.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 26.—Clover seed $13a14,25. Petroleum steady; crude 10¾c; refined 14½c. Flour: choice firm; extra $4,50a4,75; high grades $7a8. Wheat in fair demand; Penna. red $1,40a1,41; amber $1,41 a1,43. Corn quiet; yellow 53a60c; steam 55a55c. Oats neglected; white 44a48c. Pork dull at $22,50a23. Lard 13¾a14c. Whisky $1,10. Butter unchanged. Cheese firm; New York 12¾a14c; western fine 12½a13c.

Boston.

BOSTON, February 26.—Flour: demand steady; western superfine $4,00a4,50; common extras $5,00a5,50; Wisconsin extras $5,25@ *65; winter wheat, Ohio Indiana and Michigan $6,00a7,00; Illinois $6,25a8,25; St. Louis $6,50a9,00; fancy Minnesota $7,75a9,15. Corn firm; good export demand; mixed and yellow 66a68c. Oats dull; 44½a43c mixed and No. 2 white; 42a45c rejected; 54a55c No. 1 white.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, February 26.—Flour: demand fair and market firm. Wheat active and lower; old to No. 2 white Wabash $1,47. No. 2 white Michigan $1,13; extra white Michigan $1,37¼; amber spot and seller March $1,35; No. 2 amber $1035¼. Corn steady; high mixed seller March 46½c; seller April 48c; seller May 50c; low mixed 45c; no grade 43c. Oats dull and unchanged.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, February 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened firm with about ¼c higher and closed steady; No 1 Milwaukee $1,03½; do hard $1,14½; do No 2 $1,01¾, do No 3 88c. Corn steady; No 2 mixed 42½c. Oats dull; No 2 fresh 31c. Barley quiet; No 2 spring in store 77c. Rye nominally steady; No 1 68c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 26.—Cotton and flour: very little doing. Wheat firm; $1,46. Corn firmer; 38¾a39c. Oats dull; 35c. Barley and rye dull and unchanged. Provisions very quiet; concessions would have to be made to effect sales; round lots only jobbing trade.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 26.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; sales 1,200 bales; receipts 1,800; shipments 2,100. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; $1,45a1,48. Oats quiet; 48c. Lard firm; 13¾a14¼c. Bacon firm; 9¼a12¼a12½c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 26.—Sugar firmer; common 5¾a6¼c; fair 6½a8¾c; prime 7⅝a7½c; choice 7¾c. Corn meal held at $2,60. Corn firm at 55a58c. Others unchanged.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 26.—Cotton quiet; 12c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; $1,10a1,25. Corn firm; 43c. Oats dull; 37a38c. Rye quiet and firm; 75c. Provisions quiet and unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, February 26.—Wheat dull; State $1,45a1,46; red State $1,40. Corn unchanged. Barley quiet; No. 2 Canada held at $1; No. 2 Bay $1,10.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, February 26.—Petroleum very firm; s. test 11¾c; p. w. 150 test 12¾c; car lots cash.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, February 26.—Cotton easier; 12¾a12 15-16c; futures closed barely steady; February 12⅝a12 7-16c; March 12 7-16a12 15-32c; April 12⅝a12 25-32c; May 12 1-16c; June 13 5-16a13 11-32c; July 13 17-32a13 9-16c; August 13 25-32a13¾c.

SAVANNAH, February 26.—Dull; middlings 12½c; net receipts 1,122, gross 1,250; exports: Great Britain 3,091; Continent 1,100; sales 900.

MOBILE, February 26.—Irregular; middlings 12¼c; net receipts 599; gross 670; exports: Coast 250; sales 2,500.

CHARLESTON, February 26.—Steadier; middlings 12c; net receipts 890; exports: Continent 2,120; sales 1,000.

NEW ORLEANS, February 26.—Cotton: demand good; all desirable kinds steady; sales 9,200 bales; quotations unchanged; net receipts 4,026; gross 4,149; exports continent 141; Great Britain 8,014; stock 375,567.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, February 26.—Cattle: receipts 600; quiet and weak; 5a15c lower except for best, which are firm and steady; sales range $3,5a5,20; sales chiefly good steers at $4a4,50; shipments 3,000. Hogs: receipts 6,000; dull; 15a20c lower; common $7,15a7,60; light bacon $7,65a7,80; packing $7,75; shipping $8,25a8,50; Philadelphias $8,75a8,80; shipments 6,000. Sheep: receipts 300; steady.

ST. LOUIS, February 26.—Hogs dull; Yorkers $7,50a7,75; packing $7,65a8,05; extra $8,15. Cattle very little doing and prices unchanged.

CINCINNATI, February 26.—Hogs dull; quality poor; common to good light $7,50a8,00; no others offered.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 26.—Hogs unchanged; receipts 900.

Wool.

BOSTON, February 26.—Wool: quiet without important change in prices; fine grades fleece in fair request; sales Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, 108,000 lbs, at 43a44c for X and XX; 47a50c medium and No. 1. In Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces very little has been done, the sales comprising 61,000 lbs at 42a43c. X and medium combining fleeces very little inquired for; small lots delaines and combing 48a51 1-2c; for washed 42c; unwashed, a lot of 10,000 lbs Canada 65c. In pulled wools business has been quite moderate; sales of 107,000 lbs, mostly superfine and X, at 35a47c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.—1 car rr ties, R. Pitcairn; 2 ⅔ bbls butter, Voigt, M. & Co, 14 do, 4 pkgs butter, J. J. Pettit & Co; 18 chairs, Mauler & Son; 42 do, R. Rodman; 1 box copper, B. Pfaum; 2 d hogs, 2 bbls d apples, E Fox & Co; 4 cks ware, M. W. Sackett & Co; 2 do, J. S. Layton; 1 car potatoes, A. Austin & Son; 17 bbls apples, Head, C. & Co; 2 bxs g ware, O'Hara G. Co; 2 pkgs butter, Vangorder & S; 111 pcs s pipe, Laughrey & C; 1 ot chairs, J. Lytle; 250 bbls lime, W. G. Henderson; 50 pkgs fish, Curry & M; 22 cks ware, Bell & Co; 1 bbl whisky, Hussey, Howell & Bro; 103 bbls oil, Paine A. & T; 40 sks rags, J. B. Jones & Co; 14 pkgs wire, Woodwell & Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—1 case eigars, W. Hemphill; 7 bbls sugar, Allen Kirkpatrick & Co; 5 tcs shoulders, J. L. Dunwoody; 11 bales copper, C. G. Hussey & Co; 1 bbl o bbls, Paine, A. & T; 1 c saw, J. G. Haines; 17 bbls eggs, Caskey E. & Co; 5 do do, 8 tubs and 2 firkins butter, Voigt M. & G; 2 tubs and 1 keg do, 2 bbls eggs, James H. Loh & Co; 51 rolls paper, McElroy & C; 43 bxs chimneys, Jas. Lindsay & Co; 1 organ, Kleber Bros; 7 bbls starch, Jacob Abbey; 4 bbls eggs, Head C. & Co; 15 bbls and 100 bxs fruit, Ellis Fleming & Co; 1 bbl and 1 bx sausage, Rea H. & K; 5 cases c hatts, Jos Horne & Co; 10¾ butts tobacco, Carter Bros; 3 hhds tobacco, 2 bxs samples, W. & D. Rinehart; 1 bbl whisky, John Kamish; 1 do do, 1 do heading, Augustus Dipp; 1 do do, Citizens Oil Ref Co; 1 do corn, Houck, McC, & Co; 100 bbls flour, Daniel Wilson; 10 do rice, Atwell & Co; 1,288 d shoulders, W. B. Hays & Son; 1 car staves, F. Kober.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—2 bxs glass, 1 box corks, Cavitt & P; 2 iron castings, C. H. Wilman; 1 box maise, 2 s machines, A. L. Rogers; 24 sks rags, McElroy & Co; 1 bx mdse, Fleming & A; 26 em o bbls, G. W. Glass; 1 box tobacco, Jenkins; 1 d stands, Shoemaker & Co; 1 ot h goods, J. & H.

HOME NEWS.

All subscribers for THE GAZETTE should now receive their paper not later than 7 o'clock. If they do not the fault is with the carrier, and it will be remedied by notifying this office.

The probabilities for to-day are southwest winds, veering to northwest, with rising barometer and clearing weather.

Iron City College.

Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street, Pittsburgh. Students received at any time. For circulars containing terms, &c., call on or address

J. C. SMITH, A. M. Principal.

Took Poison.

It was reported last night that an inmate of a house of ill-fame in the lower part of the city had attempted to commit suicide by taking poison. No particulars could be obtained.

The Gospel Meetings

will be continued this week, but will be held in the Third Presbyterian Church, on Sixth avenue above Smithfield street. Service to begin promptly at 7:30 o'clock. Seats free and all are invited.

Dropped Dead.

David Burton, a colored waiter at the St. Charles Hotel, died very suddenly of heart disease at his residence on Arthur street, Eleventh ward, about 11 o'clock Saturday night. The deceased was about 29 years of age, and leaves a wife and two children. The Coroner was notified and held an inquest, the verdict being in accordance with the facts.

Officers Acquitted.

Some days ago charges were preferred before Mayor Phillips against Lieutenant Roll and officers Kaltenbaugh and Bleidt for conduct unbecoming officers of the police force. On Friday Mayor Phillips investigated the matter and on Saturday he decided that Lieut. Roll and officer Kaltenbaugh were not guilty of the charge, but Bleidt was, and he ordered that the latter's name be erased from the rolls. To fill this vacancy on the force he appointed A. J. Brinker.

An Allegheny Fire.

At a quarter past one o'clock yesterday morning an alarm of fire was sounded in Allegheny from box 14. It was caused by the discovery of fire in the cigar and notion store of Henry Cable at the corner of Bidwell and Stewart streets. The department was promptly on hand and extinguished the fire. It had broken out under the counter and had destroyed the counter showcase and shelving and what was on the shelves. The loss is estimated at about $200 which is fully covered by insurance. Mr. Cable has no idea as to how the fire originated.

West Pennsylvania Railroad.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

I saw in your columns a notice of the annual report of the West Pennsylvania Railroad for the past year, showing a decrease in the net earnings of $60,000, and a deficiency of $9,000 in meeting the interest on bonded debt. It may seem strange to stockholders that such should be the case, but to business men and manufacturers doing business upon the line of the road it is by no means surprising. The officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad, being all connected with fast freight lines manage it and its branches in such a way as to look to their *personal* benefit, and against the interests of the stockholders. Consequently, we have such unjust discriminations against manufacturers doing business on their lines that they are unable, successfully, to compete with other and rival lines, in turn, affects all other branches of trade on the line. If the management will but foster the industries now located upon their lines by giving reasonable rates of freight, by the end of another year they will be able to show, not only no deficiency, but a handsome surplus to make glad the hearts of their stockholders. On the other hand, if the present system be maintained, a few years will suffice to work the total bankruptcy and ruin both of the road and of all the manufacturers along its line. T.

A FRIGHTFUL FALL.

A Man Falls a Distance of Sixty Feet.

Last evening while a man named John Keenan was making some repairs on a furnace stack at Singer's Steel Works, in Temperanceville, he slipt, or fell from some cause, from a height of about sixty feet to the ground. He was very badly hurt,—no doubt, fatally. He was removed to a house near by and a physician summoned. No further particulars could be obtained.

BAR MEETING.

Resolutions of Respect to the Memory of Col. Kerr.

A meeting of the Allegheny County Bar was held in room No. 1 of the Common Pleas Court No. 1 on Saturday afternoon, to take appropriate action in reference to the death of Col. James K. Kerr, which occurred on Friday morning. Judge Stowe was chosen President, Judges Ewing, White and Collier were elected Vice Presidents, and Messrs. Malcolm Hay and S. A. McCling, Secretaries. Messrs. W. D. Moore, John H. Hampton, Hill Burgwin, D. T. Watson and John G. MacConnell were appointed a Committee on Resolutions, and after a short retirement, made a report, which was unanimously adopted, expressive of the object of the meeting and the esteem in which the gentleman was held. Addresses were then made by Messrs. John H. Hampton, George Gurbach, Malcolm Hay, W. D. Moore, and Colonel Blakely, and the meeting adjourned to meet at the Court House this afternoon at one o'clock, and attend the funeral in a body.

THOSE BALL LICENSES.

The Allegheny Ordinance to be Enforced.

Mention was made in Saturday's GAZETTE that Mayor Phillips intended to enforce the ordinance requiring parties who gave balls for the purpose of making money to take out a license. On Saturday a number of gentlemen called on His Honor, among them being several Councilmen, who explained that the ordinance, when passed by Councils, was not expected to be applied to all balls, as the Mayor took it, but only such as were not of a respectable character. His Honor stated that he had to enforce the ordinance just as he found it, but hereafter he would require that all parties who are about to give a ball, at which an entrance fee was to be charged, must call on him, and if they could give him a guarantee that it would be respectable, and that dissolute characters would not be allowed in it, so that there would be no danger of disturbances or immoral practices, he would not charge the license fee, but he would, in all cases where there was any doubt as to the character of the affair, strictly enforce the ordinance and require the fee of $30, or prevent the ball from being held. The ordinance was passed purposely to allow the Mayor to break up some fairs at which very dissolute characters assembled last winter.

BACK TAXES.

A Decision Interesting to Gas Manufacturers.

The recent decision of the Solicitor of the Internal Revenue Department, to the effect that gas companies shall hereafter pay tax on all the gas manufactured will be troublesome. The decision is retroactive in effect, extending back to the time when the Revenue laws were enacted, and it has created quite a stir among the gas men of the country. Some of the New York companies, it is said will be taxed $25,000 or $100,000 under this new law. To ascertain how the Pittsburgh Gas Company would be affected by the decision a GAZETTE reporter was duly called at their office, and interrogated Mr. McClellan upon the matter. That gentleman said that his company had been paying tax on all the gas that had been manufactured and all gas manufactured was sold. He did not think that the Pittsburgh company would have to pay a cent, because they had paid the full tax revenue, except upon the leakage. The impression is that the decision was made especially to cover this leakage, and therefore Mr. McClellan may be mistaken in his conclusion. The amount of leakage can be approximated by the gas-makers own figures showing the amount that escapes in the process of manufacture and the revenue that will be derived from this source is expected to be very large.

OBITUARY.

George Fortune.

George Fortune, Esq., one of Pittsburgh's oldest and best-known citizens, died yesterday forenoon, at his residence on Second avenue, aged sixty-five years. Mr. Fortune spent the greater part of his life in our midst, coming to this city when quite a young man, from Philadelphia, where he was born. Many years ago, while engaged in business in this city, he applied for the position of Steward to the Board of Guardians of the Poor, and was elected, a selection that proved eminently satisfactory and for more than twenty years he was the faithful and efficient officer of the Board. Being a man endowed with a ready and retentive memory he was peculiarly fitted for that position, and during his occupancy of that office he made himself thoroughly acquainted with the Poor laws of the Commonwealth, which added greatly to his usefulness and contributed largely to securing justice to all applicants for relief, and protecting the city from imposition. Owing to failing health he was compelled, about two years since, to resign the office he so long and worthily filled. Since that time he has been so much of an invalid that he required the constant care of his affectionate family. Just at this particular time, it is pleasant to turn to an official who, on resigning an office which he has held for a long series of years, leaves behind him a name untarnished and goes down to the grave meriting the respect and esteem of his fellow men, and bequeathing a good name as an inheritance to his children. S.

Marion Harland in her new cook book "Breakfast, Luncheon and Tea," recommends the use of Prepared or Self Raising Flour in preference to Cream of Tartar and Soda or Expensive Baking Powder.

WORK FOR THE LABORERS.

Rejuvenation of Business in the House-building Trade.

Leading Architects of the Opinion That the Ensuing Season will be Quite Brisk—Description of Some of the Grand Edifices to be Built in 1876—The Buildings to be Erected Generally of a Better Class Than Those of 1875—The Price of Labor and Materials.

The outlook for the workingmen of the building trades, during the coming season, is all things considered quite encouraging. The depressing influences of the general commercial stagnation are severely felt by contractors and builders, but there is a rift in the cloud of dullness and the impending season is regarded very hopefully. The steady pressure upon wages has finally forced them down to the lowest mark. In very nearly all cases the wages of last year have been reduced, and the standard rates for carpenters and bricklayers now average fifty cents per diem less than the rates paid to this class of mechanics last year. This final decrease is owing to the scarcity of work, and the consequent increase of the number of unemployed skilled laborers. The last few months of the past year were marked by an excessive dearth of activity in the building business, and naturally the prices toppled. At times this winter carpenters could have been employed at $1.50 per day, and the demand for work at such prices was discouragingly large. With the

OPENING OF THE NEW SEASON,

however, the rates were slightly buoyed up, yet it is the opinion of leading architects and contractors that during the Centennial year the prices that will rule for carpenters will be $2 per day, and for brick-layers $2.50 per day. Front bricklayers are not included in this estimate. In that branch of the business none but the most skilful workmen are employed, and there has been no falling off in the rates of wages. With this general reduction in the prices of labor there has been no corresponding reduction in the necessaries of life, and at present rates the workingmen have to content themselves with a bare livelihood. Outside of the trade it was quite generally apprehended that the contract prices paid for labor, and the cost of living would tend to encourage strikes among the house-builders, and no doubt, under ordinary circumstances, there would be cause for this fear, but the present situation of affairs forbids these outbreaks, and the contingency of a strike does not enter into the calculation of any of the bosses. The reason for this is that the great number of unemployed mechanics, who are obliged to work that they may live—are perforce disposed to embrace the half loaf while the whole loaf is out of their reach.

Saturday a GAZETTE reporter, while investigating the prospective condition of the building trade, talked with a number of leading Architects and Contractors of this city and Allegheny, and the opinion of a majority of those gentlemen was that the impending season would be busier than the season of 1875. This opinion was based upon the calculation of their own business. Last year, they said, building dragged until well along into April, and even then the rush was not great. This year, the work is already beginning to come in briskly, a remarkable feature of the prospective work of the season is the proposals to erect large manufacturing buildings. In 1875 no manufacturing buildings, of any moment, were erected, and the preparations for the completion of such enterprises during the coming year are bright indications of a more prosperous future.

THE PRICE OF MATERIAL FALLING.

The reduction of the wages of the laborers has been followed, or rather preceded, by a general reduction in the cost of erecting buildings. There has been a sweeping reduction in the price of all the house building materials, with the single exception of lumber, and the tendency is still downward. The sudden stop that was put to all building enterprises last fall brought materials down with a crash, and, as the meagre demand that followed has not, as yet, been greatly accelerated, the prices are still tottering. Bricks may be had now for $6 per 1,000, and it is not thought that they will go much lower. The impression among the trade is that the present is the best time time to make contracts for building, because, they argue, that with the opening of a moderately brisk reaction in building enterprises in the spring prices will rebound, and, once they recover, dealers will hold to the high-water mark with desperate tenacity. At this time contractors are figuring on houses at a rate of 25 per cent. lower than the ruling rates of 1875. There have been instances, this winter, of houses being built for very nearly 50 per cent. lower than they would have taken the work last year.

The unusually mild winter will prove very profitable to the lumber dealers. The lumber merchants are, as a class, wealthy men, well able to hold their commodity for good prices, and will be assisted bearing the market by the comparative scarcity of new lumber in the market. Very little lumber was taken out of the forests this winter, because there was not snow enough on the ground to expedite the removal of the logs to the water courses. The general reader may not understand why a scarcity of snow should enhance the price of lumber, but the cause of this effect immediately becomes clear when it is known that without a road-bed of snow it is next to impossible to transport the timber from the forest where it is felled. The price of lath will be governed by the price of lumber, and it is assured that during the ensuing season high rates will rule for both articles.

Every day iron becomes a more important factor in the building operations of this city, and in many of the structures, to be erected this year, this article will figure largely in the general composition. In the calculations for the season cannot, as yet, be given a definite place in the price list. Just now it has rather a downward tendency, but the quotations are volatile and, so far as the future is concerned, quite untrustworthy.

AN ARCHITECT'S OPINION.

During this year many magnificent edifices will be erected in this city, if the present plans do not wofully miscarry. While lounging among the Architects' the reporter was permitted to admire the drawings of some of these prospective jewels of the city, and in some instances the artists consented to let the public have a vicarious glance at their work. Among the busiest professors of the craft was Mr. E. M. Butz, of Federal street, Allegheny. He had all the work he could attend to at his office, and he regarded the future complacently. With him the business of this year exceeded that of last year, at a corresponding period of the season, and he was firmly of the opinion that there would be an appreciable revival among the builders. Mechanics were plenty, and in the main they were content to accept the reduction in their wages that the hard times had forced upon them.

The contractors were very generally of the opinion that prices had touched bedrock, and that they would not go any lower. During the high tide of affairs in the city many of them seemed indifferent about securing work at the then prevailing prices, but a change has come over the spirit of their dreams, as they are beginning to realize that they too must bear a proportion of the spoils of the general stringency of the times. On Mr. Butz's list are a great many business houses, and the dwellings that he has are all of the higher class. Homestead building by clerks and mechanics fell off gradually early in 1875, and the decrease of this kind of work continued until at the present time there is almost none of it now done. The general tendency to a healthful economy is also apparent in the plans of residences prepared by the wealthier class of citizens. Luxurious architecture is no longer a prevailing fashion.

SOME ELEGANT BUSINESS BLOCKS.

In the list of houses that Mr. Butz has to build are a number of business blocks. Prominent among these are the following: A block on the corner of Ohio and Sandusky streets, Allegheny, of three story brick buildings, 50x160 feet, the property of Mr. G. D. Simon. The buildings will be dressed with wood and stone trimmings, and the first floors will be devoted exclusively to store purposes. The second story will be arranged especially with a view to offices, and the third story is designed for dwelling purposes. The block will cost about $18,000.

One of the most substantial brick business blocks in this city will be erected on the corner of Seventh avenue and Liberty street, by Mr. Butz, for Mr. B. Jones. The building will be five stories in height, and will have a frontage of 40 feet on Liberty street, and 85 feet on Seventh avenue. The first story will be divided into four large store rooms. The upper floors will be arranged for offices. The front of the block will be of pressed brick, finished with stone trimmings. The whole will cost $25,000.

The plans for three banking houses, the property of Dr. Hostetter, to be built on the corner of Wood street and Fourth avenue, have been prepared. The architecture will be of the style of the Renaissance, the building will be four stories in height, with a finished basement, and it will cost about $20,000. The dimensions of the building will be 60x169 feet.

Another fine building that will be erected on Ohio street, Allegheny, will be the three story brick store and dwelling to be built by Mr. John Herman. The building will be three stories in height, of pressed brick front, with dimensions of 22x100 feet, and it will cost when completed about $8,000.

Mr. Henry Shotz has had plans prepared for a store building and dwelling on Fifth avenue, near Forbes street. The building will be 22x45 feet, three stories in height, and of pressed brick front. It will cost when completed about $5,000.

A FEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

First upon the list of buildings of a semi-public character, to be built by Mr. Butz during the ensuing year, is the Second National Bank of Pittsburgh. This structure will be four stories in height and it will be erected on the corner of Liberty and Ninth streets, and it will be one of the architectural features of the city. The building will have a frontage of 30 feet on Liberty street, and it will run back 110 feet on Ninth street. The front portion, with the frontage on Liberty and Ninth streets will be devoted to the business of the bank on the first floor, and the upper floors will be used for office purposes. Fifty-two feet of the Ninth street front will be divided into three store rooms. The bank entrance will be on the corner of Ninth and Liberty streets, and the entrance for the general offices up stairs will be from Ninth street. The front of the building will be of cast iron, and that portion of the edifice used as a bank will have all the modern fire proof features. The building will cost about $38,000.

Allegheny will not be behind Pittsburgh in point of new bank buildings. Plans have been prepared for a magnificent edifice for the First National Bank of Allegheny, to be erected on the corner of Federal street and Park Way. The building will be of iron, four stories in height, with a clear elevation above the curb of eighty feet. The style will be the Renaissance. The bank will have a forty feet front on Federal street, and it will extend back sixty feet on Park Way. The bank entrance will be on the corner of Park Way and Federal streets. The first floor will be entirely given over to the bank, and in rear of the business room will be a room for the directors, and a dining room and kitchen, for the use and accommodation of the employees. A large stair hall will lead to the second story, and on that floor there will be a few large and well ventilated offices. The third floor will be similarly arranged, and the fourth floor will be arranged for lodge room purposes. The Ornate architecture will make the bank one of the finest appearing buildings in the county. It will cost between $45,000 and $50,000.

Another building on Mr. Butz's list is a model, two story brick, fire engine house, to be built for the Hope Fire Engine Company of Allegheny. The building will be two stories in height, of pressed brick front, with a tower eighty-six feet high running up from the centre of the building. Arrangements will be made to accommodate a bell in the tower. The first story, in front, will be used for the engine, and in the rear the horses will be stabled. The horses will be fastened with patent halter chains, arranged to be cast off instantaneously by an electric apparatus. The second story will be used as a bunk room; there will be bath rooms in it, and a reserved place to store the hay. It is estimated the building will cost between $6,000 and $8,000.

A GROUP OF HANDSOME DWELLINGS.

The list contained many dwelling houses, but as the contracts for the greatest number of them have not been let, that portion of them cannot be mentioned at this time. Among those for which the matter of contracts was a settled question was an elegant two-story brick residence, with a Mansard roof, to be built for Mr. James Mevey at Noblestown, at a cost of about $10,000.

Another was a frame suburban villa, of two stories, for Mr. James Hutchinson at North Side. The building will be 42x38, with a rear extension, and will cost about $3,500.

Swayne & Dickson will build three two story dwellings on Page street, near Fulton street, with twelve rooms each, and at a cost each of about $4,000. These houses are expected to rent at $600 per annum.

Mr. John Pettit will build a two story brick dwelling on Fayette street, near Fulton street, with ten rooms, at a cost of $5,000. The house will be 23x70 feet.

Mr. Wm. Poor will build a house on Page street, adjoining Swayne & Dickson's block, and the building will be of the same pattern as those built by the above named gentlemen.

Mr. Thos. McConnell, Jr., will have erected a two story suburban villa on Winebiddle avenue, with eight rooms and a slate roof, at a cost of about $5,000.

WHAT BUILDING MACHINABLE ARE DOING.

In the country surrounding, or in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, there will be quite a brisk business done in building. Messrs. Boyd & Gamble, architects, whose work is for the most part in the country, seem to think that the prospect for the next season is very much brighter than was the prospect in 1875. They have a great deal of work in Rochester, Newton, and Beaver Falls, and the season's business is just beginning to come in to them. They have made the plans for the Court House for Beaver Falls, and they will build a handsome edifice for the Presbyterian church of West Newton. Coming nearer home they will build a large four-story warehouse for Mr. T. D. Morgan, on Second street, the front of the building will be of pressed brick with stone trimmings, but the cost of the warehouse has not yet been determined. The building will be 20x110 feet in dimensions, and it will be devoted exclusively to the warehousing business. They will also build a fine residence on the corner of Ellsworth and Negley avenues, also a fine dwelling house for Mr. F. T. Lusk; a two-story brick and mansard roof suburban dwelling at Oakland. This building will be completed in all particulars, and will cost, when completed, about $10,000.

But two of all the Architects called upon were disposed to look gloomily upon the future. Those were Mr. Andrew Peebles and Mr. J. W. Kerr. The former said business was not so brisk with him as it had been last year, and he did not look forward to a busy time during the ensuing season.

Mr. Kerr said that in his experience of thirty years, as an architect in Pittsburgh, he had never known business to be so dull as it was at the present time. He had nothing to do, he said, and he did not think he would have anything to do very soon. He was impressed that the stagnation would continue until after the Presidential election, and he would be very much mistaken if the coming season was not an unprecedentedly dull one.

HOPEFUL VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

The story told the reporter by Mr. Barr, of Barr & Moser, was in striking contrast with that told by Mr. Kerr. Mr. Barr said while the present could not be called a very good time, still his firm had more work now than they had in February of last year. The small, cheap, homesteads for mechanics and clerks, had fallen off, but the class of work in demand was at good now as it had been at any time. There is more money now in general circulation, he said, than there was last year, and the idea that tenement houses were no longer being built was a mistake. Considering Pittsburgh and the surrounding country a marked improvement was noticeable in the building business. Here in the city the growth of business blocks this year would be greatly in advance of the increase of last year. Arrangements were being made for the erection of a number of large business structures on this side of the river, but the building of business blocks on the north side would be comparatively dull. The building materials were down to a very low mark, and it seems that the business men were appreciating the situation. Mr. Barr knew that several large manufactories, and mills, were to be built during the coming season, but the preliminaries not being all arranged as yet he was reluctant to have the particulars published. The class of work possessed by his firm was as varied as if the times were prosperous. Plans were being daily prepared for banks, churches, school houses, one of the latter in Allegheny, manufactories and elegant residences, and he thought that those in the business who believed the impending season would be very dull, were guided to that opinion by hope. Barr, Moser & Co. themselves had, and, judging from his wide knowledge of matters pertaining to the building trade, he believed that those who prognosticated a duller season than 1875, were wrong.

A CAUCUS OF COAL MEN.

The New Mining Law Opposed by the Coal Operators—A United Effort to be made to Secure its Defeat.

The coal operators of Pittsburgh and vicinity met in the rooms of the Coal Exchange on Saturday to discuss the provisions of bill No. 66, relative to coal mining, now before the Legislature. The meeting was called to order by President Watson, and after stating that the passage of the proposed bill would ruinously affect the coal trade, the bill was read by the Secretary. The bill requires the employment of quite a large number of men, thereby adding heavy expense on the operator, and which the dealers state is of no use to the mining interests in this end of the State. An accurate map or plan of the workings of each coal mine or colliery on a scale of one hundred and fifty feet to the inch, shall be kept for reference in the office; and requires the owner of every coal mine to keep the mine well ventilated; the employing of an overseer who shall keep a careful watch over the ventilating apparatus and measure the air current at least once a week. No boy under twelve years of age shall be allowed to work in any mine, nor any miner between the ages of twelve and sixteen years, unless he can read and write; and in all cases of minors applying for work, it shall be the duty of the owner or agent applied to, to see that they have complied with the provisions of this section are not violated.

As soon as practicable after the passage of this act the persons exercising the offices of President Judge of the several Courts of Common Pleas of the Fifth, Tenth and Thirty-fifth Judicial districts, shall appoint one reputable miner of experience, and the Governor shall appoint two mining engineers, who shall constitute a Board of Examiners, who shall appoint inspectors in the mines in this Strte.

The neglect or refusal to perform the duties required to be performed by this act shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and may be punished by a fine of not exceeding $500, or imprisonment, not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the Court trying the case, and the penalties recovered under this act shall be paid into the State Treasury. The undivided sentiment of the coal operators was in opposition to the passage of the act, and on motion of Mr. Dravo, the Exchange formally requested the Representatives from this county to defer action on the bill, and that the miners and the coal interest; until delegates from the coal men of this city had an opportunity to appear before the House. After the adjournment a letter from Captain Van Shinkle, of Cincinnati, was read, in which was the statement that it was proposed to erect a bridge over the river from Cincinnati to Covington, and a committee of three was appointed to oppose the passage of the act by Congress. Then the coal operators dissolved.

KEEP IN MIND.

Rarest Bargains in Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Etc.,

AT MCFADDEN'S, 53 FIFTH AVENUE.

CLOSING-OUT SALE OF THIS ELEGANT STOCK PROLONGED UNTIL APRIL FIRST, UNLESS SOONER SOLD AS A WHOLE.

MANY ARE BUYING FINE WATCHES. COME AT ONCE AND GET YOURS. DON'T LOSE THIS GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Saturday.

U. S. District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless).

The case of the United State vs. Samuel Thompson, of Brownsville, indicted for the removal of spirits upon which had not been paid the proper tax, is on trial.

Milledge B. Johnson, whose case has been referred to, through his counsel, filed reasons for asking for a new trial.

Heinz, Noble & Co., bankrupts, Pittsburgh. On petition of the creditors the assignees were directed to file bonds in the sum of $50,000, for the faithful performances of their duties.

Frederick Altvater, bankrupt, Allegheny City. An order for the sale of real estate was made.

Josiah P. Cook and other creditors filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of J. Dorsey Pastorius, of Titusville, Crawford county, and the usual order to show cause was granted, and an order was made restraining certain execution creditors.

Welsh & Ehmen, of Allegheny city, filed a petition for adjudication in bankruptcy, and the same was referred to Register Shafer.

A. A. Devore, tailor, Smithfield street, filed a similar petition, and the same was referred to Register Harper. The liabilities are quite heavy, and the creditors are principally firms and banks outside of Pittsburgh.

U. S. Circuit Court.

(Before Judge McKennan.)

In the matter of D. Kim, bankrupt, confirmation of Register's report, in reference to the claim of C. Barthold, reversed, exceptions thereto sustained, and case referred to District Court for further action. J. Cohen for exceptants and Schoyer contra.

Common Pleas No. 1.

(Before Judges Stowe and Collier.)

In the voluntary assignment of Abner J. Steele to William L. Durant. Account of assignee was presented and publication ordered.

Patrick M'Quillon was appointed Register in the Fourth district, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, vice Jas. Sloan, resigned.

In the voluntary assignments of W. H. Douglass and J. Barley & Co., accounts of assignees were ordered to be published.

J. H. Baldwin was appointed auditor in the matter of the voluntary assignment of John Stephen et al. to John White, Jr., et al.

The Reserve Silver Cornet Band was granted a charter of incorporation.

The argument list will be taken up today. The trial list for the week after next was fixed on Saturday.

Soles vs. Mellon. Rule on plaintiff to show cause why the proceedings should not be quashed, because no bill has been filed.

Wilson Paxson was appointed Commissioner to take testimony in the case of the Masonic Deposit Savings Bank vs. W. G. Duncan.

The Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of McCandless township, applied for a charter of incorporation, and publication was ordered.

Common Pleas No. 2.

(Before Judges Ewing and White.)

Erances Jones, by her next friend, vs. John B. Jones; libel in divorce. Subpoena awarded.

Hopkins, Wright & Co. vs. Thomas J. Bigham and Margaret A. Blackmore. Auditor's report confirmed absolutely, and the proceeds directed to pay out the fund.

Trial List for To-Day.

Kitchen vs. Boyle.
Frederick et al. vs. Frederick et al.
Pittsburgh Gas Company vs. Board of School Directors of Forbes Sub-School District.
Warner Rosales & Co. vs. Thompson.
New vs. Lycoming Fire Insurance Company.
Riley vs. Graver.
Mars vs. Harrower.
Chalfant vs. Small Bros. & Co.
Andrew vs. Warren.
Fisher et ux. vs. Maple et al.
Orr vs. Adams.
Mulholland vs. Heffron et al.

Orphans' Court.

(Before Judge Hawkins.)

Judge Ewing, before whom the proceedings in the matter of the estate of T. W. Briggs, deceased, are being conducted, made a decree of sale.

Estate of Jesse Lobb, deceased. Petition of John Lobb, Jr., for inquest of partition. Alice Lobb appointed guardian *ad litem* of minor children of Benjamin Lobb, deceased, and rule granted to show cause.

Estate of Rosanna Zimmerman and William Leslie, deceased. Widow's appraisements presented and approved *nisi*.

Estate of Louis Zimmerman, deceased. Order of sale of real estate made, returnable April 1st. Bond to be given in $15,000.

Margaret H. McMillan, minor. Margaret R. Black chosen and appointed guardian.

Estate of James McGunnegle, deceased. Time for return of rule on William Wilson extended to March 4th, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

Estate of Rosanna Dougherty, deceased. Time for filing account extended to March 1st.

Wm. Simms, minor. Time for return of citation extended for one week.

W. Henry Brown. James H. Brown appointed guardian.

Estate of Peter McKinney, deceased. Writ of partition returned with report of inquest making partition and valuation. Confirmed absolutely by consent of parties. Agreement of parties, waiving rule to appear and electing to take the several purparts at valuation. Final decree awarding purparts.

Estate of Matthew H. West, deceased. In the matter of the petition of Joseph Forsythe, trustee of Johnson H. West, for judgment against devisees of land charged with annuity, a decree for $4,374 with costs to be paid within thirty days, and fieri facias issue against land charged.

Patrick McCartan, deceased. John Kearney, administrator *de bonis non*, discharged on his own petition.

Rosina Schorming, minor. Rule granted on Max Schamberg, guardian, to show cause why he should not pay moneys in his hands. Returnable March 1st.

Ada E. Scott minor. Citation to minor to show cause why a guardian should not be appointed. Returnable March 4th.

Andrew W. and Wm. J. Woods, minors. Margaret R. Black appointed guardian.

Estate of Carl Kirsch. Petition of Fred. Kirsch, executor, for leave to resign his trust, and be discharged. Rule to show cause granted.

Lulu D. Scott and Francis D. Scott, minors. Thos. McCance appointed guardian.

Estate of John R. Shannon, deceased. In the matter of the petition for the subrogation to rights of creditors. Time of return of rule extended for one week.

Estate of John Stephen, deceased. Decree made for distribution of fund in court.

Court Brevities.

THERE are about 350 cases on the argument list of the Common Pleas No. 1—an unusually large number.

THE new jury Commissioner to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Captain McClelland, has not yet been appointed.

THE Common Pleas Court No. 2 will resume jury trials this week, and Common Pleas No. 1 will take up the argument list.

IT was expected that the County Treasurship *quo warranto* proceedings would be argued on Saturday, but Mr. Watson has not yet fully recovered his health, it was decided to postpone the argument for a short time.

THERE are five reasons assigned for asking for a new trial for Milledge R. Johnston, the man convicted of forging a $1,000 United States registered bond, these are that the verdict was against the weight of the evidence; that the bond bore the impress of the seal of the Treasury Department, whereas the indictment charges the defendant with passing the bond without a seal. The other three reasons are based upon the fact that additional evidence can be produced to show that Johnston procured the bond in a legitimate manner, believing it to be all right.

By Common Consent

Success is an evidence of superiority. This assertion, made by one of America's great statesmen many years ago, is true to-day. We all concede that fact. It is also conceded that the success of J. D. Thompson & Co. has been due largely to the fact that they have always held good Brushes, and they have honestly maintained this reputation for many years, notwithstanding a large amount of competition. To those who find purchasing Brushes, either wholesale or retail, we would recommend the above firm as being thoroughly reliable. Give them a call, at their large store, 176 and 178 Wood street.

KEEP IN MIND.

Rarest Bargains in Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Etc.,

AT MCFADDEN'S, 53 FIFTH AVENUE.

CLOSING-OUT SALE OF THIS ELEGANT STOCK PROLONGED UNTIL APRIL FIRST, UNLESS SOONER SOLD AS A WHOLE.

MANY ARE BUYING FINE WATCHES. COME AT ONCE AND GET YOURS. DON'T LOSE THIS GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

BREVITIES.

Pargraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····Councils meet this afternoon.

····Peaches have been injured, but other fruits are safe yet.

····Conjecture is rife upon the subject of the new Collector of Customs.

····Victor Herbe, of the South Side police, is under investigation for alleged violation of orders.

····The contractors on the Northwestern railroad want money. Their estimates of last month have not yet been paid.

····Gentlemen willing to sacrifice their labor and time as Collector of this Port for the paltry sum of $3,000 a year are plenty.

····The survey of the Ohio river at Beaver, to establish the location of the Lake Erie railroad bridge, will be made this week.

····A Labor Convention is to be held in this city on the 17th of April next, for the purpose of organizing "to hold the balance of power."

····James Wheat, the colored pedestrian of this city, is matched to run at Philadelphia, on the 3d prox., with J. T. Crossley, of that city, for $500 a side, open for $1,000.

····A slight fire occurred on Saturday morning at the residence of John Arthurs, on Twenty-eighth street, South Side. Nothing but a quantity of bedding was destroyed.

····A model of the High School and a volume containing the photograph and history of each of the principal public school buildings of this city are to be exhibited at the Centennial.

····A party of Alleghenians will leave for the Black Hills in a week or two. Among others it embraces Alf. Scandrett, Mr. Speer, W. H. Brown, James H. Munden, Robert Graham and Mr. Crea.

····On Friday night burglars escaped with a gold and a silver watch and chain, and other articles of jewelry, and a pocket-book with a small sum of money, from the house of Mr. George Herwig, of Dravosburg.

····A young girl named Pharr, of Adams street, Allegheny, accidentally plunged a knife into one of her limbs while whittling a stick, severing an artery and almost bleeding to death before receiving medical attendance.

····A person was arrested on Saturday on suspicion of being the party who swindled W. W. Wattles & Co., on Friday last by a check bearing a forged endorsement. He proved to be the wrong man, however, and was discharged.

····The *Mail* heads an article on the Western Penitentiary, "Our State Prison." Those in this affectionate reference to that gloomy institution indicate that our contemporary is interested in any of the *Mail*-efactors it may contain?

····An effort is making in Allegheny to organize a new military company to be known as the Allegheny Greys. A committee consisting of Messrs. H. B. Murphy, F. R. Fleck, W. Miller, A. C. Seabright, and James Carson has been appointed on permanent organization.

····The new time table on the Connellsville railroad goes into effect to-day. Two changes only are made, outside of the substitution of Baltimore for Pittsburgh time, viz: the Through Mail will leave at 9:25 A. M., twenty minutes earlier than usual, and the Express will arrive five minutes later, or at 7:35 A. M.

····The man whom we referred to last week as spending money so freely on Fifth avenue, has been heard of again. He has earned the sobriquet of the Big Bonanza. He figured a day or two ago as prosecutor in a petty larceny suit. His case was sustained, whereupon he paid the costs and said he was glad of it, as he didn't want to prosecute a man with a family.

····Rheinhold Siedle, the largest jeweler in Pittsburgh, Pa., has suspended. A meeting of his creditors in this city was held at the Astor House, at which he submitted a statement of his affairs, showing amounting to $41,000, and nominal assets to the amount of $35,000. He offered to compromise at twenty-five cents on the dollar, and the proposition was accepted by many of the creditors.—*Cin. Times.*

····It is said that the puddlers have decided to make the following offer at the compromise meeting this evening: First, They will accept the present price, $4.75 per ton, provided steady work is assured, and that they be allowed the "hot dollar" during the summer months. Second. They will demand $5 per ton in case these two last conditions are not accepted. It is not thought that either proposition will be satisfactory to the manufacturers, and as the puddlers seem determined, a lock-out is expected.

····Mental arithmetic is the study in which there were the most failures at the preliminary examinations. This study cannot be conducted with success without a good text book, and the one in use in our schools is far from being well adapted to the purpose. Most of the teachers who use it believe it to be very little better than none. The inferior book has much to do with the failures in the branch.—*Educational Voice.* Whose is the new arithmetic for which the above is calculated as an opening wedge?

····On last Friday night an attempt was made to break into Wilson McGinley's grocery store at the corner of Arch street and Benton alley, Allegheny. The burglar entered the cellar under the store and was making his way up stairs when two men who were sitting in the store playing checkers heard him and ran into the cellar. He heard them, crawled through the window of the cellar and ran into the street and park, closely followed by the two men, but he succeeded in making his escape.

····A very bold attempt was made on Friday evening to burglarize the residence of Mr. Stright, corner of Ridge avenue and Reservoir street, Allegheny. Mr. and Mrs. S. were out during the evening, leaving a fourteen-year-old daughter and two younger children in charge of the house. About ten o'clock the children were frightened by a noise like the banging of a shutter. When the parents returned they found the front door standing open, with the lock broken off. It is supposed that while Mr. S. was going up stairs after a light the robbers stepped out. Nothing was stolen.

····Mr. A. F. Matthens, in an article on "Punctuation," published in the January number of the *Educational Voice*, relates the following: "A coal dealer being away from home when a good rise in the river occurred, wrote hurriedly to his nephew to use his coin on board for shipment, as follows:

Dear Nephew—

To which the nephew in due time replied:

Dear Uncle—

These were short letters but full of meaning."

····At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the *American Manufacturer*, the connection of Mr. Joseph D. Weeks with that paper as associate editor was dissolved, Mr. Weeks engaging in other business. A gentleman, one of the stockholders in the *Manufacturer*, a well known practical manufacturer of this city, who has been a frequent and able contributor to the editorial columns of the paper, and who adds to his fine writing abilities a fondness for the literature of mechanics, has consented to take the place of Mr. Weeks, and Mr. F. Woods, the founder of the paper, continues in its active management. The numbers of the paper that have appeared under the new arrangement give assurance that the high character and reliability of the paper will be fully sustained not only, but materially advanced. We regard the *Manufacturer*, in paper, type, brains, and management, as creditable to it, but certainly every way up in its specialties, and worthy the support of every manufacturer, of whose interests it is an able exponent.

····The individual who succeeded in victimizing a jewelry firm of this city, last Thursday, to the extent of $385, tried a similar game on H. A. Spangler, Esq., of the Third National Bank of Allegheny, but didn't succeed. The sharper went into the bank on Wednesday afternoon and presented to Mr. Spangler, who is cashier, what purported to be a telegram from W. H. Graham, Esq., member of the State Legislature, requesting Mr. Spangler to pay a bill of $288, for some jewelry purchased of H. Richardson, of Pittsburgh. Mr. S. refused to pay the bill until he made inquiry. The man went out, but returned in about an hour with another telegram and a note from Richardson & Co., saying that they would take it as a favor if the bill was paid immediately. Mr. Spangler still refused, and having in